Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

1.9
F76W
cop. 2

Pages 5 & 6

LIBRARY
JAN 31 1950
RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1937
Answered..........

SERVICE BULLETIN

CONTENTS CONFIDENTIAL

> WE ARE COMING TO RECOGNIZE AS NEVER BEFORE THE RIGHT OF THE NATION TO GUARD ITS OWN FUTURE IN THE ESSENTIAL MATTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE PAST WE HAVE ADMITTED THE RIGHT OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO INJURE THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC FOR ITS OWN PRESENT PROFIT xxx THE TIME HAS COME FOR A CHANGE AS A PEOPLE WE HAVE THE RIGHT AND THE DUTY xxxx TO PROTECT OURSELVES AND OUR CHILDREN AGAINST THE WASTEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES. WHETHER THAT WASTE IS CAUSED BY THE ACTUAL DESTRUCTION OF SUCH RESOURCES OR BY MAKING THEM IMPOSSIBLE OF DEVELOPMENT HEREAFTER
>
> Theodore Roosevelt

Vol. XXI No. 1 Washington, D. C. January 4, 1937

LIBRARY
Shelterbelt Project

WE CAN DO IT

Secretary Wallace speaking at the opening session of the President's Committee on Farm Tenancy at Washington, D. C., December 16, said, in the course of his talk:

"Any genuine attempt to lessen the evils of tenancy must attack a whole complex of things - our land tenure system, our traditional attitudes toward land ownership and land use.***

While "millions of our people in the past sought most of all a permanent home and livelihood on the land, *** from the very beginning of colonization in this country many, many other people sought not stability on the land but quick gain. *** In this company could be found that gaudy procession of land speculators, timber skinners, and land sharks which has marched across so many pages of American history. ***

"In the reaction against a feudal system of land tenure, our ancestors swung to the opposite extreme and established ownership in fee simple. Under this system the owner need not assume any obligations to society in the use of his land. He may conserve the soil or he may destroy it. He may buy or sell it, barter it, mortgage it, or lose it in any manner and to any individual almost as freely as any commodity. So long as ownership and operation of the land were combined in one person, the results were not so serious, but with ownership and operation divorced, to the extent that now exists, the land and the civilization dependent on it are in jeopardy. As a result we may have to revise our attitude to include a minimum of social responsibility as a condition of land ownership.***

"Our objectives should be to provide both operating owners and tenants with greater stability of occupancy and greater security of tenure, with greater opportunity to secure an adequate livelihood, with greater freedom from exploitation, and with some assurance that their resources will be conserved for posterity. From this standpoint our problem is much broader than tenancy alone. We have also to consider related problems of rehabilitation of farmers who are on the verge of tenancy because of drought or depression. Someone must also find alternatives for those farmers, whether owners or tenants, who are stranded on land too poor or otherwise unsuited to provide a decent living. ***

"If we cannot completely abolish tenancy, we can map out a long-time, practical program which will revive hope and opportunities, make easier the tenant's climb to ownership and his security once arrived there, or else give him security of tenure, and at the same time be fair to owners and above all to the land itself. Other nations have done as much, and so can we."

1/37 2 to each State

CHEROKEE WILD BOAR HUNT

By John W. Squires, Cherokee

Perhaps it will be well to discuss the origin of this unique hunt along with the purposes and reasons for holding it this year. This is not a novelty, for the natives have been hunting Russian boars for about fifteen years.

This animal was imported to Hooper Bald near the North Carolina-Tennessee State line about twenty-one years ago by English sportsmen who were establishing a hunting lodge and game refuge. Twenty wild boar were brought in, twelve Russian and eight African. They were placed in an enclosure, only to escape a short time later. Today there are about four hundred of these animals roaming over an area of about 200 thousand acres along the North Carolina-Tennessee State line.

Originally the African boar was almost black, while the Russian was quite a bit lighter, or sandy-colored. They have crossed strains but their wildness has only increased. The stock today reaches weights of 350 to 400 pounds. Their lower tusks get to be seven inches long and, of course, are very sharp. The upper tusks are used to sharpen the lower ones. The bristles are long and stiff and underneath them grows a thick mat of curly wool. The boar seems to be adapted to high elevations and usually does best at about 3500 feet. They are very hardy and most elusive. Rare is the hunter who gets a very good shot, for the boar feed at night and bed down in the day time under rocky cliffs and laurel slicks.

Game studies in the Appalachians show that management is needed, and the game census on the Tellico District of the Cherokee showed a need for stocking and protection. This led to the cooperative agreement worked out by the Forest Service and the State of Tennessee Fish & Game Commission. This agreement allows the establishment of fish and game management areas on Forest Service lands, the State giving adequate protection. The first of July, this year, the Tellico-Citico Fish & Game Management Area was established. Under the agreement the State was to pay the salaries of the two full-time wardens, the Forest Service was to build residences for them, supervise their daily work, and prepare plans for the 80 thousand acres of Forest Service land to be managed for fish and game. The receipts from permits and the Russian boar hunt are divided equally between the Fish & Game Commission and the Forest Service. Of course, the revenue is to be spent for the betterment of the management area itself. The area is closed to hunting for a period of five years, thus allowing it to be stocked before organized hunting is allowed.

We hope to hold the boar hunt ten days each year as a means of revenue until other game has had a chance to become established on the area, both by stocking and by natural propagation. At the end of five years there should be enough game to allow organized deer, bear, turkey, grouse, and boar hunting. Of course there is already an abundance of good fishing and small game. We already have about fifty black bear on the area and we are planting about one hundred and fifty deer, which are being trapped and transported from the Pisgah National Forest. We hope to get about the same number of deer from the Pisgah next year. There are only a few special-use homes within the management area and the whole area is adapted to fish and game propagation.

The boar hunt was rather difficult to plan and execute because the local men to be used as guides had never hunted these animals any way except with dogs. The guides knew how the boar bedded down in the daytime; they also knew how to track them and other peculiarities and habits, but they were very pessimistic as to the ability to turn a hog toward the hunter where he could get a shot.

There are two methods that could be followed on a hunt: still hunting by each hunter and his guide, or an organized drive with the hunters being placed on stands and the guides driving the game toward them. We tried both methods with each three-day group of hunters.

One hundred hunters were allowed on the 25 thousand acres to be hunted; each man hunted three days. We found that it was better to drive on a very dry day, as the leaves rattled and it was practically impossible to still hunt under such conditions. We also found that care must be taken on a drive and the entire watershed must be covered by the guides, as the boar skirts the end and turns behind the drivers and thus the hunter does not get a shot. The hunter must be in good physical condition, for the country is rugged and steep and long walks are necessary. Quite a few of the hunters who came up for the hunt were unable to walk all day and, in most cases, they did not get a shot.

It was realized that the percentage of kills would be very low due to the type of animal being hunted. The Russian is quite alert and at the least noise slips through the laurel and is away.

Practically all the hunters, before they left, expressed the desire to attend the hunt next year, if held. This animal appeals to the better hunters and is a test of his skill and ability, and even though the possibility of getting one is slight, the hunter seems to have a desire to keep trying.

The Bald River drainage, that portion in which the hunt was conducted, has quite a number of Russian boar. However, there have been some cross breeds with domesticated hogs within this area and a few of the hogs killed by the hunters were crossed, even though they are as wild as some of the Russian boar that were killed.

One 200-pounder which had been slightly wounded, charged the hunters, much to the delight of newspapermen who were here covering the hunt. The larger boar is dangerous when wounded.

Fifteen boar were killed during the ten-day hunting period.

The hunt served two purposes: it was a source of revenue, and it advertised the establishment of a new type of fish and game management which is available to other States having Forest Service lands within their boundaries.

THINGS ARE NOT ALWAYS WHAT THEY SEEM

By John H. Hatton, Washington

A 'phone call came in from the secretary of a Congressman who said a Mr. Wyman from Meeker, Colorado, would like to call and present a little matter to the Forest Service. The name was familiar and the office of Range Management wondered what had possibly happened to a "security" sheep permit worked out for a gentleman of that name on the White River Forest several years ago. An appointment was made for 3 P.M.

The gentleman arrived with stockman's promptness, perspiring freely, travelling bag in hand; and strapped to it something wrapped in a grain sack that looked like a concealed shotgun. He was asked if he wanted to discuss a grazing permit and he replied "No - My brother has a sheep permit on the White River, but I lost my cattle business during the depression" and, looking toward his baggage, added, he was trying to even up his losses in another way. We were outwardly calm enough to invite him to unwrap the article. It proved to be a weapon but not the double barreled variety. He called it the "Exhaust Branding Iron" guaranteed to be fireproof (wouldn't set any forest fires) and he said he thought the Forest Service would be glad to know that he is making such a contribution toward fire protection on the western ranges. He was in Washington signing patent papers and hoped to have enough inquiry to get out the model in quantities. He couldn't as yet quote a price. It uses gasoline under perfect control and different brands may be screwed to the business end of it. It brands without blotching and will be designed in different lengths adaptable to chute and other methods of branding.

Watch for the W. S. Wyman "Exhaust Branding Iron." Mr. Wyman deserves this bit of publicity, according to the writer, who expects to order at least one of the biggest models.

R-9 STUDIES "COMMENSURABILITY" OF SEASONAL JOB APPLICANTS

Prominent economists, such as Stuart Chase in his book "Rich Land, Poor Land", and Carter Goodrich and associates in their book "Migration and Economic Opportunity" stress conservation not only as a means of restoring depleted resources, but also providing needed jobs to people who found themselves stranded after timber supplies ran out and the land proved unsuited for farming.

Systematically planning the allotment of seasonal work among forest residents, in order to make the most of the funds available for such employment, not only in getting work done, but also in aiding people to make a more adequate living and to strengthen the economy of forest communities, is an activity to which at least one Region has been giving considerable attention.

A summary by Region 9 of nine employment allotment plans based on 1935 Fiscal Year funds shows 106,766 man-days of work allotted to 888 forest families on 197 projects. These allotments are based upon a systematic study of not only the suitability of the worker and his need for seasonal employment, but also of commensurability, such as a part-time farm or an established home which makes it highly desirable for him to find employment in or near the forest rather than at some distant point.

Questions are raised as to (1) the basic policies by which employment should be allotted, (2) minimum procedural and survey requirements to provide an adequate basis for application of the policy when available funds will provide only a small part of the needed employment, (3) minimum records needed to show accomplishments in this field, and (4) integration of employment plan with master plan. Is it possible that we will soon be giving as much thought to the social aspects of allotting part-time jobs as is now given the allotting of grazing privileges? - E. A. Foster

TELEPHONE POLE PRODUCTION IN TEXAS

By J. F. Kaylor, Washington

Productive forest lands in State Forests in the South are rather rare. However, the Texas State Forests have proven of direct benefit to the division of forest protection of the State Department. During the past three years more than 22,000 telephone poles have been cut for the construction of an extensive telephone system.

The Maydelle State Forest near Maydelle produced the largest number of pine poles, which were the result of an extensive thinning demonstration. Although the Maydelle forest contains only 2,500 acres, it is situated in the timber belt of east Texas. It is in a strategic position geographically to be most valuable for demonstrating better forest practices to land owners.

The older stands of the forest were laid off in units of 50 acres or more and a different treatment applied to each area. All of the work was performed by CCC enrollees under supervision of foresters from the branch of management of the Texas Service. On one area the enrollees removed all wide crowned or "wolf" trees, on another they removed all hardwood species which were generally of poor quality. I believe their most valuable contribution is in the thinning experiments in pine stands. The enrollees made a light thinning in several areas and removed only those poles which were crowding other stems. Where heavy thinnings were made the trees were selected to permit the thrifty young stems to put on more radial growth. In addition, the mature trees were removed for saw timber.

An accurate record has been kept of the work performed on each area, thereby giving an excellent basis for comparison of various methods of cultural work. Enrollees cut, trimmed, and peeled an average of eight poles per man per day including disposal of tops and brush. Some types of work required 6.1 enrollee man days per acre. Where an average thinning was made the time expended should not have exceeded 1 man day per acre. The above high figure has been reduced considerably closer to the latter figure. A photographic record has been made of each operation -- with sufficient before and after pictures to merit their use in future publications.

The Texas Service has made a financial success of the project by returning to the Federal Treasury approximately $3,500 (which represents the reimbursement on a 50 percent basis) of gross sales on $7,000 worth of forest products. A large portion of the returns were from the sale of firewood in communities near the State Forests.

One of the most significant points of the telephone pole production program is the method of creosoting. Two open tanks are used, one for the hot treatment, the other for the cold. The tanks have a brick and stone foundation or fire box with a brick flue. Each tank is large enough to completely immerse 20 poles (with minimum top diameter of 3 inches) and maximum length of 24 feet.

Poles are moved to or from the tanks on flat trucks running on narrow gauge track. Each charge of poles is hoisted by two chain hoists, one attached to either end. A charge of poles remains in the hot treatment for one hour; it is then lifted into the cold treatment for an hour. By this time the pole is well saturated with creosote, usually to within several inches of the center. However, those in charge of the creosoting operation have found it much more practical to return each charge to the hot treatment for one-half hour. The extra half hour forces creosote oils into the center of each pole and "milks" the surplus oil from the poles. Where they are giving poles a ten-pound treatment the saving in creosote oil is three gallons per charge. Oil is purchased in carload lots at 21 cents per gallon.

According to Mr. Downey in charge of the project the creosoting costs approximately 50 cents per pole. He is using a crew of five enrollees to creosote an average of 50 poles per day or 10 poles per man. The project appears to be adaptable to a farmer's cooperative or community where fence posts are required for farms, short poles for rural telephone lines or where posts are being produced for sale on a small scale.

My only criticism of the entire project was that the poles now being cut and creosoted are too small for permanent telephone line construction. It appears much more logical to have a minimum of four inch top diameter than the three inches now being used. The Texas telephone lines are of pin and insulator construction and connect most of the 45 towers constructed by ECW.

THE "100 MILE BELT"

"Eastern nurserymen have several times asked us what we knew about the status of the '100 mile shelterbelt' from the Canadian border on south. Although we live over here on the west bank of Old Man River, we seem supposed to know about it. Something, at least.

"A Dakota Nurseryman very recently gave us this slant: In spite of drouth conditions, there has been good survival in the plantings thus far made; farmers are pleased with the work done - many now coming in who were at first skeptical. That seems to mean that the people on the prairie are for it, taken as a whole. -- He believes that the nurserymen are going to be greatly benefited, as the project gets under way, in that establishment of an adequate tree growth over such a wide area will induce the farmers to greater planting of fruits and other nursery stock - and even further private extension of forestation. We have always believed that.

Over

"For Sixty-eight years the Jewell Nursery has been selling windbreak and other nursery stock on the prairies, which began in western Minnesota, and followed the settlement of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Montana - to say nothing of those good old days of big sales in the central provinces of Canada. -- My father proved up on a couple of quarter-sections in Dakota Territory back about 1890 under the Federal timber-claim law; and he got some mighty good windbreaks going. But he always maintained that until the work was done on a grand scale by the Government itself, there wasn't much chance of filling the prairies with trees.

"Several have noted the fact, in the past summer, that there has been little or no opposition voiced in the press to either the 'Big Shelterbelt' or the Conservation Corps. Both projects appear to have proved themselves practical." - Nursery Notes, Jewell Nursery Company, Lake City, Minnesota

YE EDITOR DISCOVERS

Stuart Chase in his book "Rich Land, Poor Land" says some nice things about the Forest Service. The following is an excerpt from that book, pages 313-314:

"Napoleon, when the battle wavered, threw in the Old Guard, the seasoned troops. In the same way the Forest Service is the seasoned corps which stiffens, instructs and frequently salvages the errors of the green new armies of conservation. It has been through the wars for a generation, ever since Gifford Pinchot first led it into battle. It bolsters the CCC camps, the erosion services, the TVA, the public-works brigades, the Resettlement Administration in Sublimity Forest and elsewhere. It writes reports for the National Resources Board. It helps lead many Indians back into their ancient way of life, where they are happier than in tin-roofed bungalows trying to keep up with the Joneses. One cannot go far in any conservation service without encountering a forester, and a feeling of - how shall I put it? - stability.

"The Forest Service must know its stuff. It has the biggest tree job in the world. It is responsible for the management of 160 million acres of forest land. It cuts a billion feet of timber a year. Eight million head of cattle are grazing on its domain. It is fighting fires not only in its own vast empire but in all American forests. Seven hundred cities and towns are dependent on its forests for their water supply. Twenty million people take advantage of its recreation facilities every year. Like the Coast Guard, the Forest Service attracts a superior type of human being, a happy combination of woodsman and scientist. It is fitting that the Forest Service Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, should be one of the most beautiful examples of modern architecture in the world."

- - - - - - - -

Plants in an eroded gulch in the San Isabel National Forest, Colorado, have been found by chemists of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils to contain selenium, an element akin to sulphur and known for some time as poisonous to livestock when absorbed from the soil by plants, according to a recent Department news release. This element has been reported in scattered spots in semi-arid regions of the West.

Poisonous plants of this gulch, which includes approximately 320 acres were first noticed in September, 1931, when a sheep herder lost 197 sheep out of a herd of 200 held in the gulch overnight. The following year another herder held 157 head of sheep in the same gulch overnight, and 71 head of the group were killed. On examination by the chemists, the soil was found to be derived from a geological formation differing from those in adjacent areas, and the plants growing in the particular gulch also differed from those in other areas nearby. The plants were species of milk vetch, woody aster, and lambsquarters. An examination of the adjacent territory showed that no similar area exists within the immediate neighborhood.

- - - - - - - - -

Based upon the Regions' replies to Circular ECW personnel of November 10, the allocation of Junior Assistant to Technician position by Regions has been made as follows: R-1, 25; R-2, 25; R-3, 25; R-4, 50; R-5, 120; R-6, 85; R-7, 175; R-8, 125; R-9,200; R-10, 5; total, 835.

The distribution of these positions between National Forests, State Forests, and Experiment Stations is left to the discretion of the Regions. It is expected that the first appointments to these positions will be made soon. The appointment procedure to be followed will, in general, be the same as for other Civil Service appointments. Certification will be made from State eligible lists based on the home residence of the eligible.

- - - - - - - - -

By Presidential Proclamation dated December 3, 1936, the name of the Santa Barbara National Forest in California was changed to the Los Padres National Forest.

In announcing this change in name, the "California Ranger" says:

"For a long time the name of Santa Barbara has been the cause of friction. Some of the counties believed it favored too much that particular county and Monterey county fought hard to recreate the old Monterey Forest as their particular pet. The all inclusive name of "The Missions" was suggested by L. A. Barrett and a sort of compromise, with a touch of sentiment, was finally arrived at in Los Padres. It embodies the thought of the historic Dominican priests who, under the leadership of Father Junipero Serra founded the missions many of which are located between Santa Barbara and Carmel near the Monterey Division".

- - - - - - - - -

For the half-decade 1931-1935, of the total area burned within the National Forests, 35 percent was "complete kill".

- - - - - - - - -

The Resettlement Administration, established April 30, 1935, has assisted 950,000 farm families, or more than 4,000,000 persons, in its first 18 months, according to a recent report released by the R.A.

- - - - - - - - -

A new Division of Wildlife Management has been created in Region One's organization. Percy E. Melis, Chief of the Regional Office of Planting for the last two years, will be in charge of the new Division.

- - - - - - - - -

More and more farmers are asking how they can increase, manage, and make better use of wildlife as a farm crop, according to a recent Department press release. Particularly, they want plans that will make it possible for them to produce wildlife as a sideline to their ordinary farming operations. As a result, the Bureau of Biological Survey is developing practical suggestions for wildlife management and restoration. Some ideas already developed are being applied on many farms. The Extension Service has arranged with the Survey to offer greater and more direct assistance to farmers and others in this field. I. T. Bode, formerly conservationist with the Survey, has been appointed the first wildlife specialist under the Extension Service. He will cooperate with the Survey and State Extension Services in working out ways and means for making available the information obtained by the Survey.

- - - - - - - - -

In the September 1936 Revue Forestiere (Bulletin of the Forestry Committee) published in Paris, there is a 3½ page brief of John D. Guthrie's paper on the CCC presented at the Second International Forestry Congress, Budapest. The translating and briefing is by the French forester, J. J. Jagerschmidt.

"CREDO"

Let Me Live Out My Years

"Let me live out my years in heat of blood!"

The passing of Will C. Barnes, at Phoenix, Arizona, on December 18, recalls a poem by John G. Neihardt which Mr. Barnes kept under the glass on his desk for many years. It represented his creed, and while the paper on which it was typed by Mr. Barnes is faded and yellow, time or weather cannot efface our memory of the man and his personality. "In the heat of blood" he lived out his years. Age was of little concern to him. His interest in mankind, art, music, government, history, range problems, and a multitude of other things submerged time in the active life he led.

"Let me die drunken with the dreamer's wine!"

So it was, for the love and devotion of his charming wife, a wide circle of friends, and the opportunity to help the less fortunate, which he was always so willing to do, made of life an earthly paradise.

"Let me not see this soul-house built of mud
"Go toppling to the dusk - a vacant shrine."

Characteristic of the man and in fulfillment of his wish, he was active to the last. Only one week before his death I read a notice in a Phoenix paper of a lecture to be given by Will C. Barnes on "The Indians of Arizona."

"Let me go quickly, like a candle-light
"Snuffed out just at the heydey of its glow.
"Give me high noon - and let it then be night!
"Thus would I go."

Surely a prophesy, surely a wish fulfilled. Mr. Barnes's career did not end with his retirement from his long and faithful service to the Government. His most monumental work "Place Names of Arizona" was completed two years ago, and since that time he has enshrined his name in the love and affection of thousands in his community.

"And grant that when I face the grisly Thing,
"My song may trumpet down the gray Perhaps,
"Let me be as a tune-swept fiddle-string
"That feels the Master Melody - and snaps!"

Yes, he has faced the "grisly Thing" with the courage he had manifested in facing all earthly matters. His exemplary habits, his kindly spirit, his contribution to literature and government are living monuments to a soul with a spiritual essence which justifies the belief his "song will be trumpeted down the gray Perhaps".

So the earthly presence of Will C. Barnes is no more, but time will not erase the remembrance of a true friend, a devoted husband, an honest and efficient public servant, a good citizen, a true American.

C. E. RACHFORD

LIBRARY
Shelterbelt Project

JAN 31

SERVICE BULLETIN

CONTENTS CONFIDENTIAL

> WE ARE COMING TO RECOGNIZE AS NEVER BEFORE THE RIGHT OF THE NATION TO GUARD ITS OWN FUTURE IN THE ESSENTIAL MATTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE PAST WE HAVE ADMITTED THE RIGHT OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO INJURE THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC FOR ITS OWN PRESENT PROFIT xxx THE TIME HAS COME FOR A CHANGE AS A PEOPLE WE HAVE THE RIGHT AND THE DUTY xxxx TO PROTECT OURSELVES AND OUR CHILDREN AGAINST THE WASTEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES, WHETHER THAT WASTE IS CAUSED BY THE ACTUAL DESTRUCTION OF SUCH RESOURCES OR BY MAKING THEM IMPOSSIBLE OF DEVELOPMENT HEREAFTER
> Theodore Roosevelt

Vol. XXI No. 2 Washington, D. C. January 18, 1937

DETAILER IN WASHINGTON WRITES HOME

Washington, D. C.
Jan. 1, 1937

District Ranger,
Ragged Mtn. Rgr. Dist.,
Out West, U.S.A.

Dear Mac:

Here I am, after 20 odd years in the USFS spent working amongst the sheep herders and cow men of the range country and the lumber jacks in the logging camps - here I am, says I to myself - and I have to repeat it to convince myself I'm not dreaming - here I am, back in the Big Boss' District, actually working in the same shanty with him and all the rest of the Big Shots! It's some shanty, too, Mac. If all the halls were laid end to end they'd almost enclose a township (maintenance costs must be awful high on em) and you could bed down the biggest fire fightin crew we ever had out on your district, give em a room apiece, and have enough rooms left over to bed down a real bust-fire crew from R-1.

You, bein more intrusted in people than things, asked all bout the Big Shots and Medium Shots and Little Shots who've been so long makin the regulations and writin the instructions that have been our rule and guide out in the "spaces", so I'll give you a few of my impressions of the spread.

You're goin to be disappinted because I can't tell you much about em as personalities. I haven't seen em! No sir, I haven't seen but a few of em, an I been here six weeks! (I can just hear you sayin "What the Hell") Fact though. They're thickerin bucks up on Grass Mtn in October, too - but twice as hard to glimpse. Dodge in and out of conference rooms and flit by businesslike Secretaries so fast they'd be hard to stop with even your old trusty 30-30. I'd be tempted to put on a pair of moccasins and a red hat and try and sneak up on some of em some day when they're kegged up, but there aint no cover anywheres a good woodsman could use and besides them secretaries has darn sharp eyes.

People just dont act the same on this spread, Mac. They're all sort of preoccupied and such - kinda too busy with their work and personal affairs, ectetery, to bother about wonderin who the hell that new feller is I seen with the bunch in the feed corrall the last few days. You'd sure be dissappinted if you come on here expectin to have a chance to sit out on the sunny side of the barn with some of the Big Ones and do a little whittlin and yarnin. No chance absolutely!! But honest, Mac, I think the whole durn gang would be a lot better off if they all took an hour a couple of times a week and sot out in the sun and just whittled and cogitated and swapped yarns - you know what I mean - sorta relax. It's my idee the hull country, specially this eastern part, would be better off if they did more settin and whittlin.

You shoulda seen the wife and me at one of the big partys! Well, they said fer ninety nine cents apiece we could go to their BIG party and would we please buy a couple of tickets. Seein it cost lessen a $ apiece we decided to go. We dressed all up, lookin purty good we thought, although actually bein a little oncomfortable, hired us a taxycab and driv right up to the door of a big joint. A admiral er general er somethin opened the door for us and then a lot of colored help herded us thru a couple of countin chutes and took our coats, fir 25¢, and our 99¢ tickets, and there we was at the party. You should of seen the way them Forest Service people was decked out. Tuxedos or swaller-tails and all. And everybody was either gabblin er dancin and nobody give a whoop about the strays. Well, the wife and me danced a couple of times and set around awhile and danced a couple more times and nobody spoke to us and we didnt know where to get any thing to drink so we could feel and act like the ones who seemed to be havin the best time so after a while we went and got our coats and went back to our bed ground. Tell the truth it made us kinda homesick. We just aint used to workin and livin where folks aint friendly -- no that aint right either, Mac - folks seem friendly enough when you meet em only theyre too busy, I guess, to bother about tryin to meet a detailer and most of the detailers are naturally a little bit backward about hornin into groups of strangers.

The atmosphere aint much like it is down the Supers or the Regions. There the Super or the RF comes around right often and says howdy, er what you doin, er how do you like it - and a feller sort of feels like they are intrusted in what hes doin and also feels like he was one of the spread. I guess they aint got time to do it here. Sometimes I feel like it might be good business fer them to TAKE time to do it. Dont see nuthin ondignified about it myself and I sorta believe the help would turn out more work if they had the sorta team-work we got into our groups out home.

Things aint all wrong, Mac, dont get that idee. We met some real folks and Washington is a most intrustin town and we been to Mt Vernon, and Lee's home and the Washington Monument is right outside my winder and the Superior Court and the Smithsonian and a lot of other places and its goin to take me a hull afternoon and two or three good whittlin sticks to tell you all about it when I get back.

Best regards to the Missis and Kids,

A Detailer

SECRETARY WALLACE'S HERBARIUM

By Daytonius, Washington

It's catching. In the August 4, 1924, issue of this journal I reported on a cowpuncher's range plant herbarium at a New Mexico ranch. Now no less a person than the Honorable Henry Agard Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has the "bug," and how! It seems that summer before last Mr. Wallace had some conversations with Mr. Chapline -- part of which reached fruition in that most recent Service classic, "The Western Range" -- in which he requested some range maps, among them distribution maps of outstanding range plants (particularly grass types, in which he is especially interested) not only geographically but by variations in altitude and precipitation. The preparation of these maps naturally consumed considerable time; much research had to be put into them and the involved Washington Office personnel was "in" on other rush items, notably the range report itself. When the Secretary received these maps he wrote Mr. Silcox a letter of appreciation, and wrote on it a postscript in his own hand: "How about giving me a herbarium of these plants!". There have now been furnished the Secretary, for his personal use, a range plant herbarium which, it is believed, is unique.

It consists of 138 specimens (121 grasses, 3 grasslike plants, 5 range weeds, and 9 browse plants). Each specimen is neatly mounted, with a Forest Service Form 767, on a standard-size linen-ledger sheet and completely covered with a "Cellophane" sheet given to us (for advertising purposes) by du Pont de Nemours & Co., and fastened on the back of the mounting sheet with Upaco moisture-proof adhesive #651 (ordinary adhesives are not satisfactory). To the left-hand margin of each mounting sheet is affixed a 2¾-in. hinge of adhesive tape. The specimens are mounted, with index tabs and indices, in four 4-post board binders, each neatly labeled: RANGE PLANT HERBARIUM, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, FOLDER NO...., with the Forest Service seal below.

Thanks are due the field for unstinted cooperation in furnishing needed duplicate plant material not possessed by the Washington Office; to Mrs. Mary T. Motley who bore the brunt of the supervision of the project and, with characteristic thoroughness and neatness, attended to numerous details, including the typing of the Forms 767 and aid in the mounting and covering; to Mrs. Evelyn Hamer who did the bulk of the mounting and covering and Miss Alice Bernot who helped her; to Mr. J. M. Witherow and the Washington Office of Drafting for suggestions and aid, and particularly to Mr. Charles L. Taylor and Mrs. Bess O. MacMaugh who numbered the index tabs; to Mr. Joseph K. Fineran who, under Mr. James E. Powell's direction, made all the four indices with a Le Roy lettering device - a real work of art, and finally to Mr. Bernard D. Reed and Mr. E. M. Callaghan for the tedious work, respectively, of getting the plant material together and of applying numerous coats of shellac to the binder boards.

GERMAN REGULATIONS REGARDING FOREST TREE SEED

One of the marks of intelligence is to learn by the experience of others how to avoid trouble. American foresters therefore should pay particular attention to the lesson embodied in recent instructions and regulations on the collection, certification, and use of forest tree seed issued in Germany for the forest district of Kurmark. A brief digest of these instruciions is given below:

"The forest law of December 13, 1934, prohibits sale and use of pine seed of non-certified origin. Suitable pine stands must be approved for the utilization of their seed crops. A four year approval for certification is given upon special request from the forest owners after a local inspection by two officials from the district committee. Forest owners bear the expenses which are determined by the size of the forest and their stands - not according to the size of the approved area. Charges for areas up to 1000 ha. are 50 R.M.; from 1000 to 2000 ha. - 80 R.M.; and over 2000 ha. - 100 R.M. Expenses for larger areas are figured separately

"Only stands which possess the indisputable characteristics of selected local races can be approved. The foundation of seed certification depends on maintaining and reproducing highly valuable stands of local origin. Generally these stands are composed of: Pines - 60 years old or more; Spruce - 50 years old or more; Larch - 50 years old or more; Green Douglas fir - 30 years old or more; Oak - 80 years old or more; Red Beech - 80 years old or more;Red Alder - 40 years old or more.

"A minimum forest area from which a regular paying harvest can be realized must likewise exist in the area to be approved. The minimum for pine is 150 ha.; spruce - 5 ha.; oak - 5 ha.; beech - 25 ha.; red alder - 5 ha. This minimum rule is not intended for such rare species as larch and green Douglas fir. It is of the utmost importance to acquire seeds of these species. Approval of these trees is on the same basis as pine and is also recommended for spruce, oak, beech, and alder.

"The following points are important in the approval of individual stands:

Pine:- Stands must not contain trees from seed of foreign origin.

Spruce:- Trees of late sprouting or hardy races are approved.

Larch:- Only trees with straight stems free from canker are approved.

Oak:- Quercus-pedunculata, Quercus-seesiliflora, and Hybrids are to be especially approved.

"Owners must do careful preliminary work before receiving approval. A declaration of assumption is attached to the blank requisitioning it. This is to be returned to the district committee. In the case of larger forest districts maps must be furnished showing the stands of each species of every range. Areas are outlined for each species. On one map the pine stands are designated by red crosshatching. Stands with more than 50 percent inferior racial mixtures are designated by horizontal shadings, and those with less than 50 percent, by vertical. The inspection and approval tour is made only after the district committee has received the preliminary work correct in all details.

"When approvals are granted, boundaries of the approved stands are decided upon. The petitioner then receives a final copy and permit. A copy of the particulars remains on file with the district committee. The approval is forwarded from this committee to the executive committee for seed certification, where it is recorded as approved. These proceedings are then made public.

"Owners of forests must belong to the Reich Association of Plant Growers and Extractory Owners before they can sell certified seed or seedlings."

B. F. HEINTZLEMAN NAMED REGIONAL FORESTER IN ALASKA

The appointment of B. Frank Heintzleman to be Regional Forester for Alaska, with headquarters at Juneau, has been announced by Chief Silcox. Mr. Heintzleman will succeed Charles H. Flory, Regional Forester for Alaska Since 1921, who is returning to the States to assume For est Service duties in Region Six, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon.

In naming Mr. Heintzleman Regional Forester for Alaska Mr. Silcox said:

"Mr. Heintzleman is peculiarly fitted for this post. His previous experience in Alaska has given him a wide knowledge of technical forest and game problems as well as economic and social conditions in the Alaskan National Forest area, and he has demonstrated his executive ability in a number of important posts of the Service."

Mr. Heintzleman entered the Forest Service in 1910, after having first served on a temporary appointment as Forest Guard on the Kaniksu National forest in Idaho. He is a graduate of the Pennsylvania State Forest School and the Yale School of Forestry. His first permanent assignment was in the Pacific Northwest, and after service in various capacities there he was appointed Supervisor of the Cascade National Forest in Oregon in 1919.

In 1920, he was made Logging Engineer and served in Alaska. Two years later he became Assistant Regional Forester in Alaska, in which capacity he remained until February, 1934.

During his periods of service in Alaska, Mr. Heintzleman acquired a wide knowledge of the timber resources of southeast Alaska and the possibilities of economic logging and manufacture. He also made a special study of water power in Alaska in cooperation with the Geological Survey. He has done outstanding work in the development of management plans for the timber resources of the Alaska forests, and cooperated in developing special management plans for the noted Alaska brown bear of Admiralty Island.

In 1934, Mr. Heintzleman was assigned to the Washington, D. C., office, where his efforts were in the field of cooperative forestry work between the Federal Government and State and private timberland owners. In March, 1935, he was released by the Forest Service to become Deupty Administrator for Conservation in the National Recovery Administration to direct forestry activities called for in the conservation article of the Lumber and Timber Products Code.

In 1935, Mr. Heintzleman returned to duty with the Forest Service and was assigned to State and private cooperative work in the development of sustined yield production and increased protection against fire for privately owned timberlands.

Charles H. Flory, although having spent a considerable portion of his Forest Service career in work in Alaska, is also well acquainted with the work in Region Six. He is a graduate of Ohio State University, and the Yale Forest School. After a two year period of technical forest work following his appointment to the Forest Service in 1906, he served as Forest Supervisor in Washington. In 1908, he was made Chief of Operations for the Pacific Northwestern Region and in 1910, Assistant Regional Forester. He became Regional Forester of Alaska January 1, 1921.

Of his service in Alaska, Mr. Silcox said, "Charles Flory did much to acquiant the people of Alaska with the purposes and accomplishments of the Forest Service and Department of Agriculture in its administration of the rich resources of the Alaskan National Forests."

YE EDITOR DISCOVERS

Recent appointments by Secretary Wallace are as follows: M. L. Wilson as Under Secretary of Agriculture, Harry L. Brown as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and Dr. Will W. Alexander as Administrator of the Resettlement Administration, which was transferred to the Department of Agriculture by Executive Order, effective January 1.

Mr. Wilson has had thirty years of experience in the agricultural field. He has been a tenant farmer in Nebraska, a homesteader in Montana, and a professor of agricultural economics long interested in the development of a national agricultural policy. Born on a farm in Cass County, southwestern Iowa, in 1885, Mr. Wilson was educated at Iowa State College and at the University of Wisconsin. After his experience farming in Nebraska and Montana, Wilson became one of the first two county agents hired in Montana. Following his work as county agent for Montana, Mr. Wilson did research in dry farming practices and then became head of the division of farm management and costs in the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Two years later, in 1926, he returned to Montana State College as head of the Department of Agricultural Economics. In 1929 he spent several months studying the economics of wheat production in Canada and in Europe, and the wheat consumption possibilities in the Orient. Because of his activity in helping to develop the farm relief proposals, beginning with the first McNary-Haugen bill in 1924 and including especially the domestic allotment features of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, Mr. Wilson was asked to serve as wheat production administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. After getting the first wheat production control program under way, he accepted the job of establishing and administering the Subsistence Homesteads Division in the Department of the Interior. He returned to the Department of Agriculture on July 1, 1934 as Assistant Secretary, which office he has resigned effective January 1 to accept appointment as Under Secretary.

Mr. Brown was born (Sept. 23, 1888) and brought up on a farm in Forsythe County, Georgia. In 1916 he was graduated from the Georgia College of Agriculture at Athens, Ga. After six months in Iowa as herdsman on a hog farm, he returned to Georgia to enter agricultural extension work, and has remained in that field ever since, with the exception of the World War period. Besides serving as county agent of Fulton County, Georgia, for 12½ years Mr. Brown also has served as a field agent in marketing problems and livestock production. He was made assistant director of agricultural extension at Athens in 1932, and in 1934 became director. He comes to Washington from this post.

Dr. Alexander, who has been deputy administrator of the Resettlement Administration since May, 1935, was born at Morrisville, Mo., July 15, 1884. He attended the public schools of Missouri and received his A. B. degree from Scarrit-Morrisville College in 1908. He received degrees from Berea and Southern Colleges and from Vanderbilt and Boston Universities. An authority on problems of farm tenancy, rural life and interracial relations, Dr. Alexander is widely known for his work with the Julius Rosenwald Fund and with other organizations concerned with rural, educational, interracial and philanthropic activities. He is now Director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, a member of the President's Committee on Tenancy and a member of the American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education.

- - - - -

A total of 50,742 men will be enrolled in the CCC between January 1 and January 20, 1937, as replacements for enrollees who have dropped out of the corps or who will be discharged prior to the beginning of the new year, according to a recent report by Director Fechner. Of the 50,742 men to be enrolled, 44,017 will be young men, 3,470 war veterans, and 3,255 local experienced men selected in the vicinity of the CCC camps. The operating program for the first three months of the 1937 calendar year provides for the maintenance of the corps at 350,000 enrolled men, the present authorized strength. Approximately 2,085 camps will be in operation on January 1.

- - - - -

NYA workers assigned forestry work in the seventeen counties now cooperating with the Mississippi Forestry Commission are making splendid progress, according to a recent press release issued by the Commission. It is pointed out that although only a third of the reports have been received data so far compiled show that more than 1,379 hours work have been spent in educational activities by the workers, 58 hours work in forest management, 97 hours work on lookout duty for fires, 199 hours fire patrol along roads, 186 hours of actual fighting of forest fires, 40 hours in the examination of burned over areas, 58 hours telephone construction, and 58 hours office work. The reports further show that the workers contacted 1,065 persons discussing forestry problems with them. Where possible, the workers showed the advantages of fire protection to the local residents and endeavored to help them in any way they could with forestry matters. The residents' cooperation in the elimination of woods fires was solicited. In carrying on this work the reports show that the NYA workers traveled by foot more than 523 miles. The Mississippi Forestry Commission feels that the work these young people are doing will mean a great dael to the future forestry program in Mississippi.

- - - - -

Several recent articles have appeared concerning the frequency rate per 1,000 men for lost time accidents in CCC camps, and the sustained effort in all Regions to further reduce that rate. A recent circular prepared in ECW brings out some side lights which help to give some idea of the wide field of accidents which must be guarded against. Among the more unusual or "freak" accidents which have occurred in Forest Service camps are: Enrollee fell 200 feet down a mountainside - result - bruised hand; enrollee fell with wheelbarrow on top of him - result - disentangled with difficulty - bruised; enrollee scrampled up kitchen steps in hurry for food - result - sprained ankle. Considering these and many other forms of injury, the all time low for Forest Service camps of 6.5 percent per 1,000 men (October report) is gratifying.

- - - - -

Three hundred bucks, the first week's kill in the Tawas Ranger District, Huron National Forest, were checked through two of the eight checking stations operated by the Forest Service, according to Camp Superintendent Tribe at Silver Creek Camp. The first bear to be killed in years was also recorded at the Oscoda checking station. Record registration marks were broken when 540 hunters registered with the two stations, which are operated twenty-four hours a day by CCC enrollees.

- - - - -

During the eighth period, 1,800 CCC enrollees will be assigned to forestry work in Puerto Rico. Among the major forestry projects to be undertaken by them are the construction of roads and the maintenance of forest plantations, the development of areas for recreation, and the construction of hatcheries and pools for rearing fish. The fire roads being built in the mountainous regions constitute difficult construction projects and reflect a high quality of workmanship. Since 1933, the CCC has planted in Puerto Rico 2,300 acres of timber producing species on land not suitable for other purposes, and has developed the La Mina Recreational Area at the base of El Yunque peak.

- - - - -

Range studies have been added to the program of the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station as a result of a small appropriation for this purpose by the last Congress, according to a recent R-6 news release.

Mr. G. D. Pickford has been selected to head this department and has been transferred from similar work at the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station in Ogden. Mr. Pickford graduated from Iowa State College in 1926 and has since had experience, first as a forest ranger, and for the last seven years on research in range problems in the Intermountain region.

- - - - -

The Federation of Women's Clubs of Colorado will conduct an essay contest among the school children of the State to further the cause of forestry and conservation. This contest will be similar to several that have been held in the past, and will be open to all pupils from the eighth to twelfth grades, inclusive. The Federation of Women's Clubs will award to the winner of the contest the American Forestry Association Medal. The medal is given to the winner of the best essay, and an award is made to the school which the pupil attends. The school award consists of a walnut plaque on which the name of the winning school is stenciled. Pupils will have their choice of two subjects: (1) Why prevent Forest Fires and (2) What a Windbreak of Trees Means to the Farmer. Award will be made before the close of the present school year.

ERNEST WINKLER

With the passing of Ernest Winkler, Region Four's beloved Chief of Range Management, at his home on December 31, Region Four and the Forest Service as a whole loses one of its most esteemed and valued members. Mr. Winkler's passing was entirely unexpected, since he had been at work the day before, and the suddenness of the news has stunned his fellow workers.

Ernest Winkler entered the Forest Service in July 1905 as a Forest Guard and went on up through the various steps until in 1923 he was made Chief of the Division of Range Management in Ogden. Mr. Winkler has played a prominent part in shaping the destinies of the range industry not only in the West but also throughout the Nation, as he was considered one of the best informed range men and has been a leader in matters affecting the livestock industry, as well as other important conservation activities.

Mr. Winkler was noted for his integrity, sterling character, and the warmth of his friendly disposition which have won him the love and esteem of all who have known him. His appreciation and sympathetic understanding of the problems that confront the Forest Service personnel and the efforts wlich he exerted in their behalf will make his loss keenly felt by each and every one.

It is impossible to convey in words the sincere sympathy which the Forest Service personnel feels for the bereaved members of Mr. Winkler's family. All those who have been associated with Mr. Winkler join in extending words of condolence to Mrs. Winkler and the family.-R-4 Bulletin

ALBERT W. SMITH

By H. I. Loving, Washington

Mr. Albert W. Smith, Regional Fiscal Agent, Region 5, passed to his reward on Christmas night. Although in failing health for several months "AW" carried on until the last. It was his desire to go quickly when the time came, and such was the manner of his passing. In his long and varied official career he made many close friends and those who came to know him well loved him. His loyalty, unceasing industry, and wide understanding of Government fiscal and accounting requirements, coupled with the appreciation and esteem in which he held his fellow-man, his unswerving attitude of helpfulness and friendliness, brought him wide recognition throughout the Department. His presence will be sorely missed.

"AW" was born April 9, 1870. He entered the Government Service January 19, 1903, in the Bureau of Plant Industry. In May of 1903 he transferred to the Bureau of Construction and Repair, War Department, but returned to Agriculture February 19, 1904, and served successively in the Bureau of Soils, Bureau of Statistics, Division of Accounts and Disbursements, and as Executive Officer of the Insecticide and Fungicide Board. On February 16, 1913, he transferred to the Forest Service being assigned to Region 5 as Regional Fiscal Agent and except for about two years, 1914-16, during which time he held the position of Assistant Chief, Division of Fiscal Control in Washington, was continuously employed in Region 5. His Government Service totaled 33 years, 11 months and 6 days.

1.9
F76W
cop. 2

LIBRARY
Shelterbelt Project

LIBRARY
JAN 31 1950

SERVICE BULLETIN

CONTENTS CONFIDENTIAL

> WE ARE COMING TO RECOGNIZE AS NEVER BEFORE THE RIGHT OF THE NATION TO GUARD ITS OWN FUTURE IN THE ESSENTIAL MATTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES. IN THE PAST WE HAVE ADMITTED THE RIGHT OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO INJURE THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC FOR ITS OWN PRESENT PROFIT *** THE TIME HAS COME FOR A CHANGE. AS A PEOPLE WE HAVE THE RIGHT AND THE DUTY **** TO PROTECT OURSELVES AND OUR CHILDREN AGAINST THE WASTEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES, WHETHER THAT WASTE IS CAUSED BY THE ACTUAL DESTRUCTION OF SUCH RESOURCES OR BY MAKING THEM IMPOSSIBLE OF DEVELOPMENT HEREAFTER
> Theodore Roosevelt

Vol. XXI No. 3 Washington, D. C. February 1, 1937

MY IMPRESSIONS OF THE RANGE REPORT

By F. Lee Kirby, Prairie States Forestry Project

It has been my good fortune, during the past four months, to see representative portions of the range lands in all of the Shelterbelt States; and my travels, made as they were for the express purpose of observing range conditions, with numerous stops to get close looks at the ground and vegetation, have afforded a rare opportunity for me to judge the range situation on a fairly extensive scale. As a result, one of the main impressions developed in my own mind has been a wholesome respect for and a full confidence in the Range Report.

I presume that all of us believed that the statements were true, all right, because any one who has been in the Forest Service long enough to know the objectives and workings and ethics from the inside would naturally have faith in any official statement made by our Service, but somehow that does not arouse the same enthusiastic interest as does a more intimate knowledge of the factual basis. Often in the past, because of such lack of intimate knowledge, truly critical problems were not fully appreciated by our own people; and, because of this, the vigorous, inter-Service support needed in working out these things was not forthcoming.

In fairness to those who worked on the Range Report, I want to say that the field observational checkups that I have been able to make fully substantiate the report in its entirety; and the alarming statements as to depletion are not exaggerated in the least. A Government agency, knowing what was taking place, as the Forest Service did, could not conscientiously sit idly by without attempting to initiate action to check the damage and restore a resource which means so much to so many people.

The wonder is that the decline was not recognized and checked long ago before so much damage was done. There were probably many contributing reasons, but the main one, I think, is that the depletion has occurred so gradually that very few people realized that anything was happening to the lands at all. Changes that were spread over such a long period of time, - 50 to 100 years, - simply were not noticed. In my judgment, the first fundamental of correction is reduced stocking; and this raises the need for conservation education, but this will necessarily be fairly slow, because the only effective, convincing way seems to be to have trained men discuss and point out conditions and transitions on the ground. In short, the range people must be taught to "see what they look at," so they will realize the seriousness of what is taking place.

2-1-37 2 - ea State

MAKING FRIENDS

Are you making friends for the Forest Service?

All of us are public relations men to the extent of our contacts with people. Our attitudes largely determine the attitudes others take toward the work and program of the Service.

Be friendly! That's the only way to make friends. The other fellow isn't interested in you. He's interested only in himself. You can make a friend if you get interested in him, do something for him that may require time, energy or thoughtfulness.

Are you a good listener? The seedy looking visitor who comes into your office may not appeal to you personally but he may have something worth while to say. You can pay him a high compliment by listening with genuine interest to his opinions.

One of this country's great business enterprises was built on the policy that "the customer is always right." There's logic there for our public relations contacts in the Forest Service. Friends are rarely made through argument. If you win, you lose a friend, you lose your opponent's respect. The only way to get the other fellow to do the thing you want done, is to make him want to do it. He'll want to do it only if you make him happy in the task.

Andrew Carnegie paid Charles Schwab a salary of $1,000,000 in a year. Why? Schwab said: "I consider my ability to arouse enthusiasm among men the greatest asset I possess and the way to develop the best that is in a man is by appreciation. There is nothing that so kills the ambitions of a man as criticism from his superiors. So I am anxious to praise but loath to find fault. I have yet to find the man, however exalted his station, who did not do better work and put forth greater effort under a spirit of approval than under a spirit of criticism."

There's a tip there, too, that those of us in the Forest Service may well remember in our contacts with Old John Public.

Do you remember names? The average man is more interested in his own name than in all the other names on earth. If you remember his name and call it easily, you pay him a subtle compliment; forget it, and you are immediately at a disadvantage. One of the simplest, most obvious and most important ways of winning good will for the Forest Service and making people feel important is by remembering names. Do you do it?

(Adapted from "How to Win Friends and Influence People" in the January "Readers Digest.")

ENGINEERS MEET AT FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORY

By G. L. Nichols, R. 4

This meeting, held January 4 to 9, 1937, was called to bring about a closer relationship between the engineers of the Forest Service and the Forest Products Laboratory, to tie more closely the problems of each, and to give the engineers the benefit of a formalized series of conferences and lectures covering the general subject of wood as a material of construction, and particularly as it pertains to structures likely to be built by the Forest Service.

The following men attended the meeting: T. W. Norcross, H. R. Jones, and W. Ellis Groben, of the Washington Office; C. P. Fickes and A. L. Kahl, Region 1; James L. Brownlee, Region 2; George G. Wirth, Region 3; George L. Nichols and F. C. Koziol, Region 4; John H. Lawrence, Region 5; W. D. Smith and Ward W. Gano, Region 6; Darnell Burks, Region 7; Goerge W. Root, Region 8; and C. T. Sullivan and Nels Orne, Region 9.

The following Forest Products Laboratory men gave lectures or otherwise took part in the meeting: "Pulping and paper making" (C. E. Curran). "Plastics; Anti-shrink; Chemistry of Cellulose Naval Stores; Biology, Growth vs. Properties; Wood as an Engineering Material" (E. C. Sherrard, E. Bateman, A. J. Stamm). "Wood Properties; Working Stresses Structural Grading; Plywood; Modern Metal Connectors; Laminated Arch Design; Frame Bldg. Construction; Prefabricated Plywood Construction; Prefabricated Lumber Panel Construction; Joints; Laboratory Demonstrations and Discussions" (J. A. Newlin, L. J. Markwardt, T. R. C. Wilson, R. F. Luxford, G. E. Heck, J. A. Scholten, J. M. Gahagan, T. A. Carlson, O. Heyer, E. C. O. Erickson, Prof. H. W. March). "The Habits of Fungi as They Relate to Prevention of Decay and Stains in Timber; Wood Preservations; Preserving Processes; Service Records, and Treating Specifications; the Painting of Wood, and the Fireproofing of Wood" (George M. Hunt, Thomas R. Truax, F. L. Browne). "Species Characteristics and Lumber Grades" (C. V. Sweet, R. P. A. Johnson, E. M. Davis). "Methods of Seasoning and Drying." (Rolf Thelen, J. S. Mathewson, W. K. Loughborough, M. E. Dunlap, L. V. Teesdale).

Following ably presented lectures and demonstrations, the engineers prepared a report on "Problems and Suggestions for Consideration by the Forest Products Laboratory". This report includes subjects on which further study is desirable for application to field use.

The engineers who attended the meeting feel that much practical information of great value and future service has been gained, and that by the meeting there has been created both a greatly increased understanding and a better knowledge of our mutual problems. Furthermore, as the result of this closer, personal contact, there has been established a spirit of greater cooperation between the Forest Products Laboratory itself and the personnel of the various Regional staffs.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT ON CCC

By Fred Morrell, Washington

The following excerpts from a memorandum which originated in the Director's Office present additional interesting sidelights on public opinion concerning continuance of the CCC.

On December 14, 1936, the New York Times published an extended front page story based on Mr. Fechner's recently released report covering the period July 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936. During the following week a great many newspapers all over the country carried editorials concerning the desirability or undesirability of continuing the Civilian Conservation Corps beyond its emergency authorization to March 31, 1937.

A random selection of sixty editorials, taken from newspapers in twenty-six States and the District of Columbia, indicates an overwhelming proportion of the newspapers are favorable toward the continuation of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Forty-three of the sixty editorials state explicitly or imply strongly that they are in favor of a permanent organizaation along the general lines of the present Corps. Ten more of them say that they would like to see the present organization continued for the time being and withhold judgment as to whether the Corps should be maintained, if "normal" business conditions return. Five more editors are of the opinion that the Civilian Conservation Corps, if continued, should now be reduced somewhat in size, and that it should be reduced much more as business conditions improve. They assume that industrial employment will eventually reach a point where the Civilian Conservation Corps would be unnecessary for the purpose of giving unemployed young men the opportunities for early work experience which it now affords.

Only two editorials were definitely against the continuation of the Civilian Conservation Corps on any basis whatsoever. These came from newspapers in widely separated cities, one being from Brooklyn, New York, and the other from Jacksonville, Florida. One objected to the Corps because of its apparent similarity to Fascist work camps and the other could see no earthly value in the conservation work now undertaken by the Corps.

Perhaps, significantly, there was very little mention of military training, either pro or con. Two editorials thought it desirable to include voluntary military training in the camps. Three others stressed that an outstanding and desirable characteristic of the Civilian Conservation Corps, as contrasted with European youth camps, was the absence of any military training.

REDSKINS AND FIRE

By E. N. Munns, Washington

There have been those who desire to see the western forests have a park-like appearance. They wish the forest to have a good stand of open-grown trees beneath which would grow a carpet of wild flowers and grass. They have contended that one way to attain this end was to follow what they said was the old Indian practice of burning the forest over every year or so. This fire would remove the brush, the reproduction, and the layer of needles and litter that had accumulated on the ground, destroy the windfalls and snags, and generally beautify the country.

For many years a word battle raged between so-called "light burners" and foresters. It came to an end when the latter were able to convince the larger land holders that light burning had no real merit as a protective measure. In the course of this conflict, ethnologists and others came forward with statements pro and con that the western Indian did and did not use fire. Whether or not this was so, does not concern us here, but, if we can believe historical records, we must believe that the Indian of the East used fire.

Perhaps the first mention of fire in the woods of the new world is in the account of the English relief expedition of 1590, an expedition designed to find the colonists left on the Virginia shores three years previously. In the accounts of this trip the notes show that on August 3 they arrived at Hatteras. There "they decried a Smoake, at the Place, where the Colony had been left." After some delays a small crew proceeded to the fire which "was nothing but Grass and some rotten Trees burning." As the fire extended over a considerable area, savages were presumed to have set it for hunting purposes.

One of the earliest records of Indian fire is contained in Percy's Discourse which gives the history of an expedition which left London in December, 1606. On March 28, 1607 a landing was effected on the peninsula between the James River and Chesapeake Bay. "Wee marched some three or four miles further into the woods, where we saw great smoakes of fire. We marched to these smoakes and found the savages had beene there burning downe the grasse, as wee thought either to make their plantation there, or else to give signes to bring their forces together, and so to give us battell."

Writing in 1630 of one of his voyages to the new world, Captain Devries writes:

"The 2nd December, threw the lead in 14 fathoms sandy bottom and smelt the land (the Delaware or New Jersey shore), which gave a sweet perfume as the wind came from the northwest, which blew off land and caused these sweet odours. This comes from the Indians setting fires at this time of year to the woods and thickets, in order to hunt, and the land is full of sweet smelling herbs as sassafras, which has a sweet smell. When the wind blows out of the northwest, and the smoke too is driven to sea, it happens that the land is smelt before it is seen."

Captain John Smith, of Pocahontas fame, also tells us that the Indians used fire in hunting game. He stated that the Indians would form a big circle, start fires and by making much noise, would drive the game into the center of the circle. Here, confused by the smoke and the yelling, the deer were easily slain. Captain John also tells us that smaller groups would follow something of the same practice, the drive starting a herd of deer eastward where it would get the deer on a peninsula. Then the fire and yelling would herd the deer to the water in which they were easily slain.

How extensive these burnings were we have no way of knowing, yet they must have covered a large portion of the East. If the testimony of a warrior captured on the Rappahannock by Smith can be accepted as true, these firings were confined to the country extending from the Blue Ridge to the sea. Possibly the warrior's vision was limited, as when asked who inhabited the country beyond the mountains he replied, "the sun", and further than this he declared himself ignorant because the woods had not been burnt.

When the first explorers to cross the southern Appalachian mountains reported to the little colony at Jamestown, they said that here, as elsewhere, the Indians followed the custom of burning over the country in the fall in order that the level uplands and long gently slopes could be kept as open grazing country for deer, elk, and buffalo.

This custom apparently prevailed down to about the time that the Indian was "exterminated", for Thomas Jefferson wrote to John Adams on May 27, 1813: "You ask if the usage of hunting in circles has ever been known among any of our tribes of Indians? It has been practiced by them all: and is to this day, by those still remote from the settlements of the whites. But their numbers not enabling them, like Genghis Khan's seven hundred thousand, to form themselves into circles of one hundred miles diameter, they make their circle by firing the leaves fallen on the ground, which gradually forcing the animals to a center, they there slaughter them with arrows, darts, and other missiles. This is called fire hunting, and has been practiced in this State (Virginia) within my time, by the white inhabitants. This is the most probable cause of the origin and extension of the vast prairies in the western country, where the grass having been of extraordinary luxuriance, has made a conflagration sufficient to kill even the old as well as the young timber."

As Thomas Jefferson had seen much of the Cherokee Indians, for as a boy he had spent much time in their camps and the chiefs often visited his home, his observations are of particular value -- in fact perhaps of more value than many others who thought and believed the Indians started fires.

The practice of "firing" was known as far west as the prairies for at a council of reds and whites held at the upper end of Poeoria Lake in August 1811, an Indian chief, Gomo of the Pottawatamies said: "Last fall, on the other side (of the Illinois River) and not far from Fort Wayne, a Wyandot Indian set fire to the prairie: a settler came out and asked him how he came to set fire. The Indian answered that he was out hunting." Incidentally the story ends when the affair was settled by another settler shooting the Indian to settle the quarrel.

Michaux, the younger botanist, also wrote that grass fires were set "by the natives who came to hunt in these countries, and is still continued by them in other parts of western North America, where there are savannahs of vast extent. Their object in setting fire to them is to attract the stags, bison, etc., into these burnt parts where they can perceive them at a distance."

Thus these and other records show that from New England to Florida and from the Atlantic to the Great Plains, the eastern Indian used fire in his hunting. Other evidence supports the idea that Indians used fire in the huckleberry and cranberry areas that berry picking might be easier. Perhaps this was a variation in hunting methods in that the burned areas attracted bears or other similar animals. As it is known that the Indians also used fire rather generally in making clearings for their crude agriculture, it would be indeed surprising if fires thus started did not extend beyond the confines of the areas selected for their fields.

Whether or not the redskin of the Far West was guilty of setting fires to the woods, it is fairly certain that his eastern brothers were.

YE EDITOR DISCOVERS

Timber sale receipts for the first half of F. Y. 1937 total $1,466,000, an increase of $359,000, or 32 percent, over the same period in F. Y. 1936. It is unlikely that this rate of increase will continue through the entire fiscal year, but probable that the increase will be at least $500,000, or about 25 percent.

Region 6 shows an increase of $256,000 and Region 5 an increase of $103,000 for the half year. The other Regions, as a group, balance increases and losses within $15,000, with Regions 2, 9, 4 and 7 showing gains, and Regions 10, 8, 3 and 1 showing decreases, all of relatively small amounts compared with the strong upswing in Regions 6 and 5.

In the order of sale receipts for the half year, the Regions stand: R-6, $460,438; R-5, $219,955; R-8, $182,821; R-1, $176,791; R-2, $160,288; R-3, $96,605; R-4, $72,391; R-7, $48,859; R-9, $24,898; R-10, $23,570.

- - - - - - - -

James G. K. McClure, Jr., of Asheville, North Carolina, has been named president of the American Forestry Association, according to a recent news release issued by the Association. He succeeds Henry S. Graves, who retired December 31.

Four new directors have been elected -- Karl T. Frederick, of New York City, president of the New York State Conservation Council, to serve for five years; Joseph Hyde Pratt, of Washington, D. C., former president of the Southern Forestry Congress, to serve for two years; Wilbur K. Thomas, of Philadelphia, executive secretary of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, to serve for two years; and Wallace W. Atwood, of Worcester, Massachusetts, president of Clark University and former president of the National Parks Association, to serve for one year. Henry S. Graves, retiring president, was elected to serve as a director for a period of five years, and John C. Merriam, of Washington, D. C., president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, was re-elected to serve for a five year period.

Mr. McClure, the Association's new head, is president and general manager of the Farmers Federation, which he founded in 1920. In 1925 he was appointed to the Board of Conservation and Development of the State of North Carolina, as chairman of the Committee on Forests, Water Resources and Inland Fisheries. In 1933 he was elected a director of the American Forestry Association, and in 1934 president of the North Carolina Forestry Association.

- - - - - - - - -

Because many visitors to the National Forests have been using canned beer and throwing the cans away regardless, and because there seemed to be more empty cans of this kind than any other product, Mr. Silcox, on December 21, wrote to Mr. George P. McCabe, Counsel for the American Brewers Association, to enlist his aid in correcting the kind of advertising used by the trade, which has been stressing the idea: "Drink and throw the can away." Mr. Silcox pointed out that the public reaction to the presence of so many beer cans in much used recreation areas was likely to be unfavorable alike to the brewing companies and to the Forest Service.

On January 4, Mr. McCabe replied that he had sent to each member of the American Brewers' Association a copy of Mr. Silcox's letter and had requested them to do everything in their power to abate the nuisance of empty beer cans on public recreation grounds. A copy of Mr. Silcox's letter was also sent to each of the Brewers' Associations, both State and National, and they were asked to handle the matter directly with the Forest Service.

- - -

The Region 5 fire prevention cachet "Keep Our Forests Green," has been mentioned in many stamp magazines and sought after by cachet collectors during the past season. Stamp and cachet collectors who desire impressions of this cachet should be instructed to send their stamped and addressed covers to W. I. Hutchinson, Division of Information and Education, Forest Service, 760 Market Street, San Francisco, California, who will be glad to accommodate them by having this cachet placed on their envelopes.

- - -

Twenty-six college presidents have notified the United States Commissioner of Education that they have established, or are now setting up CCC camp enrollee scholarships, according to a recent press release issued by the Office of Education. The scholarships range in value from $50 to $1,000 per year and permit qualified CCC enrollees to undertake higher training. Twenty-eight colleges and universities are conducting extension classes and special lectures for enrollees, either free or at a low cost, and several institutions permit enrollees from nearby CCC camps to use their classrooms and equipment.

- - -

The WPA and the Administration prefer not to refer to the Shelterbelt Project by that name any longer. Ordinarily, therefore, our news releases and other information concerning this work should refer to it as the Prairie States Forestry Project.

- - -

As far as can be ascertained now, the hearings on the Agricultural estimates will not begin for several weeks.

- - -

During December there were 153,511 persons engaged on work under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. The various classes of employment are tabulated below.

ECW enrollees	112,306*	Paid from ECW Emergency funds
Supervisory and facilitating personnel	11,374	do
ERA relief rollers	23,439	Paid from 1935 and 1936 ERA Act funds
ERA supervisory	2,396**	do
Resettlement Forest Community Projects	589	Paid from Resettlement Administration funds
Fire fighters (not relief) 88 hours or more per month	15	Paid from other than Emergency funds
Emergency fire guards	37	do
Regular seasonal fire guards, 6 weeks to 3 months	26	Regular appropriations
Regular appointed personnel	3,329	do
Total	153,511	

* This number excludes enrollees retained by the Army for its overhead, etc.

** Includes 348 administrative employees and 23 exemptees

- - -

Dr. Ernest J. Schreiner, Associate Conservationist, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, told the Plant Science Club, Yale University, on January 11, that the Experiment Station is starting a project in forest tree breeding directed toward the development of improved trees for reforestation purposes. He said that new forest types will be developed through hybridization and breeding along the same lines as in agricultural and horticultural plants. The breeding work will seek to develop forest trees of increased vigor of growth, higher resistance to disease and insects, and better wood quality.

- - -

Secretary Wallace has emphasized, in a memorandum for all Bureau Chiefs and Heads of Offices, the necessity of clear understanding by everyone in the Department that there should not be on any front or in any way any contribution to outside agitation concerning the report of the President's Special Committee on Administrative Management, dealing with reorganization of Government Bureaus.

Secretary Wallace has specially requested that all matters having to do with reorganization that are referred to the Forest Service be cleared through Mr. Silcox, thence through him to the President.

LEST WE FORGET

(Excerpt from Treasury - Post Office Department Appropriation Act 1937)

Sec. 3. No appropriation available for the executive departments and independent establishments of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, whether contained in this Act or any other Act, shall be expended -

(a) For the maintenance, operation, and repair of any Government-owned auto not used exclusively for official purposes, and "official purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment, * * *. (Exceptions to the last proviso are made in the case of Cabinet Officers, Medical Officers, and the President.)

THE END OF A LONG JOURNEY

Miss Hazel V. Loose, who resigned from the Service to become Mrs. Diehm of Hazelton, Pennsylvania, has commuted a distance of approximatlly 275,000 miles in her eight years as statistical clerk at the Allegheny Forest Experiment Station, an equivalent of eleven journeys around the world. She lived one mile from the railroad station in Reading, Pennsylvania, which is 58 miles from Philadelphia, and the office in Philadelphia is about one half mile from the railroad station. This entailed a daily trip of 119 miles. In spite of this, Hazel was more punctual and regular in attendance at work than many others with a few blocks to traverse.

MUNNS APPOINTED CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF FOREST INFLUENCES

The appointment of Mr. E. N. Munns to the position of Chief of the Division of Forest Influences has been announced by Chief Silcox. In making the appointment, he said:

"You are all familiar with Mr. Munns' qualifications. He has had a long and successful career in the Forest Service. Since 1912 he has successively held positions of Forest Assistant, Forest Examiner, Silviculturist, and since 1928 has been in charge of the Division of Silvics. Munns is widely recognized as an expert in the forest influences field, and is one of the pioneers in developing it. He is serving on several important inter-bureau and Departmental committees relating to water conservation activities.

"The new assignment is a particularly difficult one. The requirements for adequate supervision of the growing program of forest and range influence research, now accentuated by the requirements of the administrative program of water and soil conservation for authentic technical information, and still further by the prospective watershed survey has necessitated the filling of this position even at a sacrifice to other forest research activities."

LIBRARY
Shelterbelt Project

LIBRARY
JAN 31 1950
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SERVICE BULLETIN

CONTENTS CONFIDENTIAL

RECEIVED
FEB 26 1937
Answered.................

> WE ARE COMING TO RECOGNIZE AS NEVER BEFORE THE RIGHT OF THE NATION TO GUARD ITS OWN FUTURE IN THE ESSENTIAL MATTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES. IN THE PAST WE HAVE ADMITTED THE RIGHT OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO INJURE THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC FOR ITS OWN PRESENT PROFIT xxx THE TIME HAS COME FOR A CHANGE. AS A PEOPLE WE HAVE THE RIGHT AND THE DUTY xxxx TO PROTECT OURSELVES AND OUR CHILDREN AGAINST THE WASTEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES, WHETHER THAT WASTE IS CAUSED BY THE ACTUAL DESTRUCTION OF SUCH RESOURCES OR BY MAKING THEM IMPOSSIBLE OF DEVELOPMENT HEREAFTER
>
> Theodore Roosevelt

Vol. XXI No. 4 Washington, D. C. February 22, 1937

ON THE TRAIL OF THE ELUSIVE DETAILER

By C. E. Rachford, Washington

I got a fleeting glimpse of him as he stepped from a taxi. I saw his tracks or met him face to face in the labyrinthian halls of this "beehive". Through the transom floated his soft, melodious voice. How did I know him? Sometimes by his clothes; sometimes by the weather-worn complexion associated only with the great open spaces; sometimes, perhaps, by that animal instinct which enables detection of one of its kind at some distance; sometimes by a faint remembrance of having seen him somewhere in the sticks; but seldom by formal introduction unless I did the introducing.

So, after seeing the names of many men published in the Digest, and feeling somewhat slighted, I decided to find the detailers lair. I approached the job with somewhat the same timidity which impels him to seek the quietude of his "monastic cell" and dutifully and faithfully perform the work assigned. But having overcome this timidity by sheer force of will power, I proceeded on my best sneakers down the hall a few doors from my "cell" where over the transom came the very encouraging words "and you've got to have a No. 14 fly." Fortunately, the door was not locked, and I quietly entered unobserved and listened to an interesting and heated discussion between Arnold Standing (R-4) and Fred Johnson (R-5) on fishing in California, the latter using his best gestures in casting and the former contending that all the fishing they do in California is from a boat with a 4-foot stick as a pole, a long heavy line with an enormous reel at one end fastened to the boat and a piece of beef at the other, with the fisherman reading a novel. This arrangement gets the full benefit of the California sunshine and is in perfect harmony with a Californian's characteristics. Just then my presence was observed, and the subject changed - well, maybe you'd be interested.

I learned that Standing is the Forest Service No. 1 "ivory hunter." He has been cramming for the past two weeks all the fine points on what it takes to make an acceptable player on the Forest Service ball team. He proposes to tell all those in training in the minor leagues (the colleges) much about the rules of the game, the salary they may expect if they reach the mark prescribed by the Civil Service, and their probationary employment. Then, of course, he'll report on any promising talent to High Commissioner Keplinger, who in turn will inform the various big league managers where they can get an A-1 pitcher, catcher, fielder, or just plain mascot.

While Standing is delving into what it takes to make a good he-man player, Johnson and Simmons (R-7) are determining how to find out how little the applicant really knows about the game. Boy, when you see the questions you are going to answer before you get a trial in this big league you're going to wonder why in Sam Hill you put in so much time in training school on the finer points of the game when you are going to have so much batting practice after you get in.

I must tell you of another discovery I made before leaving this room. I saw a desk piled high with very formidable looking documents, appointment papers, personnel records, reports, management courses, and whatnot. Through the interstices of these piles I discovered the head of our Peter Keplinger. If you don't think he needs help, just look at the volume of work he turns out and the amount he has yet to do. But I must proceed with my explorations.

My next stop was across the hall, where I found M. H. Davis, a native of Pasadena but at present a resident of Berkeley. He was busily engaged on the intricacies of work plans -- a task most exciting and interesting. Davis tells me every man has his own idea about the best kind of a plan and how it should be applied. Under these circumstances there are differences among Regions which he believes are not essential differences but just different stages of the same evolutionary process. One Region has expressed the belief that plans are the most effective tool to meet the increased demands resulting from emergency conditions. The revised instructions will contain the best thought and experiences of all Regions and will leave plenty of scope here for individual initiative. Davis says he likes it here, but admits the California climate is better than that of Washington, except when one of those "unusual" spells strikes the Coast.

When I came upon John B. Hatcher (R-8) he was in the thick of his expense account. He very graciously dropped his work and told me that he was finding his Washington detail a very interesting experience. He hails from Charleston, South Carolina, where his principal grief comes from fire and trespass problems. The lookout towers put up for the State are not serving their full purpose. One cause back of the difficulties is the inadequate salaries paid; another is the lack of fire equipment, fire finders, etc.

Mr. Hatcher has come here for the purpose of determining from past records desirable qualifications for men needed in the Service, and ways and means of determining whether an individual has those qualifications. He questions whether a single examination is adequate for positions in both Research and Administration, and doubts whether the strictly administrative man needs to know much about such things as statistical analyses.

Mr. Hatcher says he likes Washington, and that is praise indeed, coming from one who left the Sunny South at this time of the year.

My original introduction to Bill Ihlanfeldt occurred under rather peculiar circumstances. Arrived in Grand Junction, Colorado, about 4:00 a.m. some years ago, I thought I would stroll around a bit until getting-up time. Passing the Supervisor's office I noticed a light. To my astonishment the whole office force was on the job -- grazing approvals just had to be gotten out! Ihlanfeldt later went to Region 9 and from there to the Shelterbelt. Now Mr. Keplinger has drafted his services on the ever-present personnel job. Mr. Ihlanfeldt likes the detail, enjoyed the privilege of sitting in on the Regional Foresters' meeting, is learning lots, and thinks Washing O.K. Thanks, Bill!

H. M. Shank (R-4) is engaged in studies having to do with accounting procedure. As if that were not enough, he is also making a study of office organization and procedure. These studies were rudely interrupted by an attack of the flu. But Shank finally got the better of this unwelcome caller, and is on the job again. He says he will be here another month, - but if that guy can develop in that length of time an accounting procedure which will meet the approval of accountants and administrative men, he is a real whiz.

Off in the corner of a big room on the fifth floor I spotted four heads plotting together with but a single thought. M. M. Barnum (R-5), John L. Meier (R-9), P. J. Paxton (R-8), and David W. Tabbutt (R-7) are having a lot of fun with an Acquisition Handbook (Kneipp calls it a manual) and have dedicated themselves to the task of getting out at least one handbook which will express policy and procedure -- and maybe bring into agreement some of the 10 Regional Handbooks, no two of which now agree. Boys, when this is completed you'll get an answer to everyone of your perplexing problems -- but will it reduce the number of handbooks on a supervisor's desk?

The AF may have some difficulty in deciphering the writing of an individual whose initials spell PAT, but believe me, Perry Thompson (R-6) slings the Queen's English when it comes to interpreting the Acquisition laws.

My last visit of the day took me to a room where I found Leslie Bean and Axel Lindh (Regional 9 importations) holding forth on the subject of zoning proposed land purchases, priority, etc. Here's where some of those excellent letters and reports the AF is asked to sign are manufactured.

Lest you get the idea that we have no other detailers in Washington, I might mention that in making the rounds I was disappointed in several instances to find no one at home and had to content myself with leaving visiting cards -- at least, I would have left them had I had any! Then the gong rang and I had to get back and sign mail, so I didn't get to see all of them. I'm going to make another exploration and may tell what I find. Let me say I enjoyed meeting you boys and am extremely interested in what you are doing. Let's see if we can't get together again and remember, you fellows on detail and those to come, there are no padlocks on any of the offices and no cards of admission required. Won't you come see me sometime?

STATE FORESTERS CONFER WITH FOREST SERVICE

By Earl S. Peirce, Washington

The Legislative Committee of the Association of State Foresters met with Messrs. Silcox, Tinker and others at Washington on January 25 and 26 to discuss proposed forestry legislation and other matters of mutual interest.

Mr. C. A. Gillette, State Forester of Arkansas, is Chairman of the Committee, but was unable to attend, and H. A. Smith of South Carolina represented him. Other members of the Committee are F. W. Besley (Maryland), Fred Wilson (Wisconsin), P. H. Merrill (Vermont), and J. W. Ferguson (Oregon). Mr. Ferguson was not able to come on from Oregon; so four State Foresters represented the Committee and the Association.

John Woods of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association and Harris Collingwood of the American Forestry Association attended the meeting and took part in the discussions.

The discussions on legislation were largely confined to three proposed forestry measures: (a) The Cooperative Farm Forestry Bill; (b) the Doxey Bill; (c) the McNary Bill.

The Cooperative Farm Forestry Bill is substantially the same as the Norris-Jones Bill of last year, and had previously been cleared with the Extension Service, Land Grant Colleges and Commercial Nurserymen. The State Foresters agreed to approve and endorse this bill, with one minor change, and it is expected that the bill will soon be introduced in Congress.

The Doxey Bill is identical with the old McNary-Doxey Bills, and had been reintroduced in the House on January 5. It is the measure adopted by the Joint Committee of the National Forestry Conference last year.

The State Foresters approved this bill, with changes in authorizations under Section 3 and minor revisions concerning cooperative procedure in Section 5. Mr. Silcox clearly stated the position of the Forest Service with respect to this bill, which was general approval subject to what modifications may be considered advisable because of developments during the next few months. It is expected that the bill, as revised, will shortly be introduced to replace the present McNary and Doxey Bills.

The McNary Bill is identical with the measure proposed by the State Foresters at their meeting at Madison last October. It involved amendments to Sections 1 to 5 of the Clarke-McNary Act plus a modification of Section 5 of the Doxey Bill. It is expected that this bill will be dropped and replaced by the amended Doxey Bill.

In addition to legislation, several other matters of mutual interest were considered and discussed, such as Fulmer Act acquisition; Resettlement projects; ECW and Cooperative fire protection. Cooperative relations and activities between the Forest Service and State Foresters came in for considerable discussion, since the latter believe they have had just grounds for complaint in some past instances where Forest Service representatives have "short-circuited" State Foresters in dealing direct with private timberland owners.

Mr. Silcox explained the policy of the Forest Service to work through and cooperate with the State officials to the fullest practicable extent.

It is planned to meet with the Cooperation Committee of the Association in April to work out policies for closer cooperation on matters of mutual interest.

Meetings of this kind, where matters can be openly and freely discussed, are very much worthwhile in developing programs and policies and especially in improving cooperative relations, and it is believed more of them might well be held.

UNIFORM COMMITTEE ISSUES NEW SPECIFICATIONS

As a result of the meeting of the Uniform Committee on January 25, six fabrics are now regarded as standard for the regular field clothes uniform. Detailed specifications will be released within the very near future. Strong-Hewat's Nos. 250 (16 ounce) and 252 (14 ounce) are continued as optional fabrics and are recommended, especially for the coat, for those who wish to have a tweed-like material. These are not suited for wear under circumstances where snagging is likely to occur. Field men will recall them as the original standard heather-green fabrics. The new American Woolen Company's sharkskin fabric is especially recommended for general field use. It is not only well-appearing but is unusually wear resistant. Another new fabric - a high grade unfinished serge, for which the Navy gave help in preparing the specifications - has sufficient nap to prevent shiny appearance for at least the first few months of wear and is particularly adapted for use where rough field usage is not involved. The Strong-Hewat No. 253 (10 ounce) worsted will continue to be the standard for the "deep south" until fabric suggestions of Region 8 and the Southern Experiment Station can be acted upon. The use of "elastique" is limited to riding breeches and trousers. Even if it were authorized for coats - which it is not, except for cruiser coats - this material is of such heavy weight that it is absolutely out for such use.

The weight of both the new sharkskin and the new unfinished serge should be considered in specifying the type of lining desired. Field men in warmer sections will be comfortable in these comparatively heavy weight fabrics if a skeleton lining is used. For the average National Forest type of country, a half-lining will be satisfactory.

To obtain a better cut and fit several suggestions have been made to the tailor. The first, that mail order measurements be taken by the wearer or his friends rather than by an expert tailor, was the result of several experiences where the non-experts did a better job of measuring. The second, that the customer send the company one of his best fitting coats to be duplicated, (bearing in mind that as one gets older one does get larger in some places, and that the length of a business suit may not be the same as that desired for a uniform) has likewise worked out well in the past. It was also suggested to manufacturers that the wording on order blanks be checked to avoid any misinterpretation by one unacquainted with tailoring phraseology.

There'll be no more complaints that there are many shades of forestry-green in uniforms for the guards who contact the public. Samples of the color in forestry green whipcord approved in advance by the Washington Office will be furnished each Supervisor and Ranger who employs guards. Guards will then be required to purchase outfits in only this particular shade of green though not limited to buying from any specified tailor. No change in present specifications for CCC personnel will be made until more definite information regarding disposition of the CCC program under pending legislation is received.

Turk's head buttons, leather or equivalent, will be used on the rougher fabrics. For the unfinished serge and for the summer or "deep south" suits, an appropriate bone button will be used. Steps are being taken to see what can be done about having the edges of the leather buttons rounded instead of having the rough edge which cuts through the bottonholes and leaves them ragged appearing.

The two sizes of badges still recognized generally as being standard will continue to be so. Employees having frequent contact with persons within the National Forests are authorized to wear the larger of the two standard badges on the coat pocket in the same location as specified for the smaller badge. Ordinarily it will be appropriate to wear the larger badge only when within the National Forest boundaries. The Uniform Committee is endeavoring to find some answer to the problem of how these badges can be affixed to the coat pocket without ruining it by frequent pin punctures or by the presence of an embroidered hole through which the badge would have to be inserted.

Hats will be worn only with a horizontal - a fore and aft - crease, with the dent in each side optional. This is intended to rule out all other styles of creasing the hat. Those preferring oval hats may so specify in ordering. To insure prompt delivery of hats the Supply Depots may be encouraged to keep a small supply of assorted sizes in stock. Former difficulties with guard hats - too many shades of green and poor quality so that they did not hold their shape - are expected to be overcome by limiting guard purchases to makes previously determined which meet reasonable standards as to color and quality.

The general discontent with the failure of the vent in the back of the coat to stay closed will be eliminated by the new specifications. It is believed that this can be overcome - as is common in Army practice - by having the vent overlap by four inches.

A sample overcoat of trench coat style which the Fechheimer Brothers Company made up some time ago has been adopted as standard. This is the coat that was on display at the Spokane Fire Conference. The quality of the fabric continues to be a major controlling item. It must be of very high grade and cravanetted. The tropical worsted shirting A-14089-810 is included as a standard fabric for shirts.

COMMERCIAL NURSERYMEN APPROVE NORRIS-JONES BILL

By Gerald D. Cook, Washington

The so-called Norris-Jones Bill, introduced in the last session of Congress by Senator Norris (Nebraska) and Congressman Jones (Texas), has been the subject of considerable discussion by the various agencies interested in Farm Forestry. With a few rather minor changes, the bill now has the approval of practically all concerned, and will probably be re-introduced shortly by Senator Norris.

The American Nurserymen's Association, representing the commercial nurserymen of the country, has been vitally interested at all times in any legislation affecting tree planting activities on farms and other rural areas. For many years nurserymen in several States have produced all trees required in those States for distribution under Section 4 of the Clarke-McNary Law, the provisions of which have encountered to a marked degree the planting of forest trees by rural residents. In other States, such trees have been produced in State-owned nurseries, operated on a cooperative basis with the Federal Government. In the States where planting stock has been purchased from commercial nurseries, close cooperation has been maintained and generally the procedure has been satisfactory, although accomplishments by States have varied considerably.

When the Shelterbelt Project was established by Executive Order, it became necessary for the Forest Service to lease a portion, or all, of several commercial nurseries, including water and improvements, so as to secure the large number of trees of the right species and seed source required. This procedure, while satisfactory on a temporary basis, has had its limitations and disadvantages, due largely to the uncertainty of renewal of leases from year to year. Stability of tenure was not possible and in certain instances nursery improvements, such as satisfactory water systems, were too costly to install on a yearly rental basis, based on competitive bids.

Last Week Messrs. Chet Marshall and Omer Wood, representing the American Nurserymen's Association, Dean Brokaw and Mr. Clayton Watkins of the Nebraska Extension Service and Messrs. Silcox and Tinker of the Forest Service discussed the nursery policy to be adopted by the Forest Service in the event the Norris-Jones Bill is enacted into law. The nurserymen evidenced a fine spirit of cooperation and gave ready approval to the following statement of policy by the Chief of the Forest Service:

"In case legislation providing for cooperation in the development of farm forestry is enacted, the Forest Service will be guided by the following policy in the administration of the Act in as far as it is administered by the Forest Service.

"1. The Forest Service will not permit planting stock grown in either Federal or cooperative nurseries to enter commercial channels. It will not permit the use of planting stock for landscaping or ornamental purposes on private land or for protective planting about the home site including structures, gardens and orchards.

"2. The Forest Service will not permit the distribution of stock from Federal or cooperative nurseries that is more than four years of age or more than five feet in height above the ground.

"3. The Forest Service will not dispose of less than 500 trees to any one individual or any one planting operation.

"4. Where established commercial nursery facilities are available, the Forest Service will not develop Federally owned, or cooperatively financed nurseries for the production of planting stock to be distributed to farmers or others, provided the commercial nurseries can and will cooperate to the extent of producing planting stock in sufficient quantities and at satisfactory prices, as compared with the cost of production in public nurseries; also provided commercial nurseries will produce planting stock of suitable species, sizes, quality and seed source. Certification as to conformance with specifications will be required.

"5. As a general policy, the Forest Service will cooperate with commercial nurseries, utilizing their established sources of production in the maximum degree where not contrary to the public interests and where this can be done without injury to the individuals with whom cooperative planting projects are being carried on."

If the Cooperative Farm Bill is enacted into law, it is to be expected that tree planting on rural areas will receive a much needed impetus, and under the policy established by Mr. Silcox, equitable treatment of both farmers and nurserymen, as well as of the State and Federal Government, seems assured.

YE EDITOR DISCOVERS

Disastrous floods in the Ohio Basin focused the attention of delegates to the third general assembly of the Council of State Governments, held in Washington, D. C., January 21-24, on the need of interstate cooperation to cope with overflow problems in the principal river basins of the United States. In fact, the seriousness of the flood situation strengthened the movement for closer cooperation between States in meeting their common regional problems.

State Senator Emerson Campbell of Ohio was chairman of the flood-control committee, which drafted the resolution for the adoption of a uniform act creating State commissions to cooperate with the Federal Government on a long-range program of flood control and regulation of flood waters. The resolution was presented to the assembly by State Senator J. Patrick Beacom of West Virginia. After some slight amendment, to permit existing and projected State agencies to participate officially in interstate flood-control councils, the resolution was adopted unanimously.

State Senator Henry W. Toll, of Colorado, chairman of the secretariat, said that a new meeting will be called in Chicago within 30 days, to which all States will be invited to send three authorized delegates representing the Governor and the houses of the legislatures to prefect organization and plan cooperative interstate and regional measures. Seventeen States already have commissions empowered to cooperate in regional programs. Many of the legislatures will be in session, and he thought it probable that a majority of the States of the Union will by that time be represented by commissions authorized to give full cooperation. It was distinctly understood that each State is to retain the right to select the type of representation suited to its own particular needs. Speakers from Pennsylvania and New York pointed out that the State of Delaware, as yet without such a commission, has nevertheless, through its existing State officials, cooperated fully with the commissions of the other States interested in flood control and allied problems in the Delaware River Valley.

Mr. Otho K. deVibliss of the Council of State Governments, 850 East 58th St., Chicago who had charge of arrangements for regional groups, will continue in charge of regional-group activities.

- - - - - - - - -

The 1938 Yearbook of Agriculture will carry on the method adopted for the 1936 and 1937 Yearbooks and deal with a single division of the scientific activities of the Department - the work with soils. As in the previous two years, a committee will be responsible for supervising the preparation of material. E. N. Munns will act as the Forest Service representative on the committee.

- - - - - - - - -

"This New America" is the title of a new book (Longmans, Green & Co.) on the CCC by Chaplain A. C. Oliver, Jr., Walter Reed Hospital, and Dr. Harold M. Dudley, U. S. Senate Research Staff. It has been commended by Director Fechner, Secretary Woodring, War Department, Col. A. J. Brasted, Chief of Chaplains, U. S. A., and Dr. H. W. Oxley, Director of CCC Education. The book is to appear February 15. The publishers plan to use the book as a means to launch the "Franklin D. Roosevelt Big Brother Movement", the purpose of which would be "to formulate policies and a practical program for the benefit of all youth needing special care." They suggest a national committee of eminent citizens, working in a non-governmental, voluntary capacity to meet in Washington on March 31, 1937, to organize the Big Brother Movement.

NOTES FROM THE FLOOD FRONT

Roy Richardson, Liaison Officer in the Washington ECW office, has been on the flood front out from Columbus, Ohio, since January 25. Under date of January 30 he sent an informal report on the situation, some of the highlights of which are given below.

In each county Richardson found that there was already a Red Cross organization with a relief committee at work. These local committees had been augmented by trained relief workers from regional and national Red Cross headquarters. There is one trained worker to a county who acts with the local Red Cross in assuming responsibility for relief. This responsibility is recognized by the Army which acts only when and as the Red Cross requests. Obviously, there are many situations where it would be difficult, if not impossible ,for the Red Cross to function without the Army and the agencies acting through it. He feels that the decision to fix primary responsibility on the Red Cross is a wise one, for with such an arrangement there is much local and individual help which might not be available if there were a feeling that the Federal Government would take care of the entire job.

The first thing to be done was to get people out of the flood area and into temporarily safe quarters. This was not difficult because of the narrow river bottoms with steeper country nearby, areas beyond the reach of the river; the greatest difficulty was in getting people to leave their homes. Usually ,they would not leave until actually forced out by water, which necessitated moving under rush conditions and which also meant that they could take little with them.

CCC camps close to the actual flood have done some rescue work, but mainly are concerned with moving people first to temporary shelters and later in transportation of supplies to take care of refugees. More distant CCC camps are used to assemble and haul supplies from their localities to the flooded area. On the whole, refugees are being absorbed in the communities in the same counties where they have been living, which means that a remarkably small number are taken more than a short truck haul from their homes. As an example of this, there are only about 500 flood refugees in Columbus. Refugees are sheltered in schools, churches, and such places in nearby towns where they are fed and furnished sleeping quarters; this necessitated thousands of cots, blankets, food, and clothing being taken into the area, and it is largely Army or CCC supplies that are used and Army and CCC trucks and personnel that moved all this.

He reports that there had been little sickness, no contagion, and not a great deal of actual suffering noted. Refugees are "digging in" in their temporary quarters and seem to be standing by waiting for the water to go down. A mess hall in a school building was visited during dinner and it was noted that the refugees were being well fed, well taken care of and seemed not too unhappy. Sufficient supplies of all kinds seemed to be available. At this place a group of CCC boys from a SCS camp was in charge of the warehouse (a part of the school) as well as the issuance ,care, and transportation of all supplies; the CCC was also doing splendid K.P. work.

The real hardships are yet to come, it is believed. With the fall of the water, it will be very difficult to keep people from returning to their homes too soon. It may even be necessary to ask the National Guard to keep people from going back too quickly. For example, at New Richmond, many water mains are destroyed and no doubt polluted water will be used unless people are prevented from so doing. Many homes here are completely submerged and the entire population of 1800 had to be moved out. At least 50 percent of the wooden houses had either gone down the river or were off their foundations. Very probably when the water subsides, everything will be covered with a foot or more of mud. After the subsidence of the water, the real work and danger will begin and it is hoped that the Red Cross will stand by after the dramatics are over at the time when drab rehabilitation begins. The CCC will undoubtedly be called upon for a substantial part of this rehabilitation though the WPA will undoubtedly take on the rehabilitation of many areas. The American Legion is helping, but in some localities it apparently is acting independently of the Red Cross.

to the individuals with whom cooperative

1.9
F76W
cop.2

LIBRARY
Shelterbelt Project

LIBRARY
JAN 31 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SERVICE BULLETIN

CONTENTS CONFIDENTIAL

> WE ARE COMING TO RECOGNIZE AS NEVER BEFORE THE RIGHT OF THE NATION TO GUARD ITS OWN FUTURE IN THE ESSENTIAL MATTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE PAST WE HAVE ADMITTED THE RIGHT OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO INJURE THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC FOR ITS OWN PRESENT PROFIT xxx THE TIME HAS COME FOR A CHANGE AS A PEOPLE WE HAVE THE RIGHT AND THE DUTY xxxx TO PROTECT OURSELVES AND OUR CHILDREN AGAINST THE WASTEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES. WHETHER THAT WASTE IS CAUSED BY THE ACTUAL DESTRUCTION OF SUCH RESOURCES OR BY MAKING THEM IMPOSSIBLE OF DEVELOPMENT HEREAFTER
>
> Theodore Roosevelt

Vol. XXI No. 5 Washington, D. C. March 8, 1937

CALIFORNIA MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOR CAMPS

By Payson Irwin, Washington

These camps are the most socially effective projects of the Resettlement Administration. They give definite results to a definite problem at a cost of fewer Government dollars, both per capita and per camp.

Although no scientific survey has ever been made, the migratory workers of the West Coast have been written about and reported upon until everyone interested in social conditions is familiar with the problem. The following late figures, however, are of interest. California has now about 180,000 migratory workers. Of these at the present time about 50 percent are native white, 33 percent Mexicans, 11 percent Filipinos, 3 percent Chinese, and 3 percent Japanese. The important change since 1933 has been the increasing number of share croppers, farm tenants, and farm laborers from the dust bowl area and the middle south--Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas. The flow of workers from these eastern States is increasing and will soon generate an entirely new set of problems--social and racial conflicts far more difficult than the sanitary and educational problems of the earlier period.

From a careful inspection of five camps of the kind that have grown up under unregulated conditions, I can confirm all the degrading, revolting, and unsanitary details that have been given in published descriptions.

As an experiment in meeting these conditions, the Resettlement Administration on March 30, 1936 approved the establishment of eight migratory labor camps at a cost of $1,216,000 and with a total capacity of 1600 families. Only two of the camps were built -- one with a capacity of 96 families at Arvin near Bakersfield and one with a capacity of 80 families at Marysville in the Sacramento Valley, "The Peach Bowl." The construction engineer at Arvin said that the actual construction costs of that camp had been about $25,000.

Out of the experience gained in operating these two camps the Resettlement Administration has planned a very efficient and economical layout for the new camps, three of which are now being built. The unit of the layout is a group of 40 camp sites. A site is furnished with only a platform on which the worker erects his own tent. Sufficient space is given to each site for a car or trailer beside the tent platform. Each unit of 40 sites has a utility building provided with hand basins, toilets, and showers in separate sections for men and women. At each end of the building and protected by roofing but without side enclosure are set tubs. Hot water is supplied from an automatic heater. For every four sites a kitchen building is planned, cleverly designed to give four small kitchens. Shade arbors are built

3/13/37 - 2 to each State.
EAD

throughout the unit. The typical camp has three of these units so placed that in the camp center is a park with a community building having a meeting room and nursery. At the entrance to the camp is a small guard station, the manager's office and a house for the manager. Playgrounds for both adults and children are provided.

The water supply varies with conditions but most of the camps will have deep wells; septic tanks will be used for sewage disposal.

The two experimental camps have used a system of camp management that has proved highly successful. A project manager representing the Resettlement Administration is in direct charge, but he manages the camp through a camp council. Each unit elects a representative to the camp council and one to the adult recreation committee. The camp council is responsible for discipline in the camp and over its signature are issued the rules and regulations. There is a special children's recreation committee and the camp women are organized into a good-neighbor club. The system has been most effective in creating quiet and orderly communities.

The occupant of the camp site is charged 10¢ a day rental and is required to furnish one hour's labor a day for camp clean-up.

An examination of minutes of several meetings of the camp council showed a highly intelligent discussion of camp problems, crystallizing in resolutions practical and important. In fact, as one who has had five years' experience as moderator of a New England town meeting and as Selectman, I would give the palm to the camp council.

In the Marysville camp at the time of my visit, about 30 families were in residence. Some of them were working as pruners in the orchards, but all of them were waiting for the beginning of the harvesting season in Southern California and Arizona to begin the cycle of migration. I had the opportunity of talking with eight of those workers, one of them a middle-aged man, the others being about 35 years of age. All but one were married. All of them were from the middle south States and had either been share-croppers, laborers, or farm owners. The men all talked freely and frankly and I found them a surprisingly intelligent lot, self-respecting and ambitious. They were all of a much higher grade than I had expected. Only one of them wanted a full time farm, the rest of them were hoping that it would at some time be possible for them to own a part-time farm. They were immensely appreciative of the Resettlement migratory camp. I asked for detailed suggestions for improvement, and they were unanimous in their opinion that nothing could be improved except that it would be excellent if a base-board could be erected on the platform to prevent the cold wind from getting under the tent. Their feeling of satisfaction and self-respect over getting away from the usual migratory camp was most pronounced.

The Federal Government cannot and should not supply sanitary camps for the entire migratory worker population in California, but the experiment and demonstration the Resettlement Administration is making will have a profound effect. Already some of the coast communities are awakening to the fact that their toleration of the disease menace at their doors is a smashing indictment of their intelligence and are investigating the Resettlement camps. The idea that communities themselves should establish and maintain such camps is spreading rapidly. The migratory camps have certainly had the most direct effect of any Resettlement activity.

Another and more permanent plan has been proposed for the migratory workers. Instead of shifting camp life, it is proposed that subsistence homestead communities be established along the circuit of the harvest; that these be sold to the workers and encouragement be given to settled community life for, at least, the wife and children. The advantages are obvious. As an experiment, Resettlement is now building at the Arvin camp 20 3-room houses on subsistence plots.

I discussed the details of this plan with workers and their responses showed that it exactly meets their hopes and ambitions. From inquiries as to their ability and willingness to pay, I found that a homestead that could be sold for $10 to $15 per month would be within their means.

For the Forest Service the migratory camps have many points of interest and should be given intensive consideration. Many of the features of the layout and facilities could be used in certain recreational areas of the forest. More particularly they should be studied with a possibility of reorganizing completely the present way of housing seasonal workers in the forest.

DRY RANGE GRASSES OF SONOITA DISTRICT SOUTHERN ARIZONA, DEFICIENT IN NUTRIENTS

By B. A. Hendricks, Southwestern Forest and Range Expt. Sta.

Those who have read Mr. Dayton's article entitled "Canada Short-Grass Plains Range Plants Lose N and H_3PO_4 With Maturity", in the Service Bulletin of October 26, 1936, may be interested to know that studies pertaining to the nutritive value of grasses on the yearlong ranges in the Sonoita district of southern Arizona are being conducted by the animal husbandry department of the University of Arizona.

Eighty breeding cows and their calves have been observed and weighed at intervals for a period of 3 years to determine the nutritional deficiencies, if any, in the principal range grasses of that district, including blue grama, hairy grama, and curly mesquite.

Results to date show that although these grasses provide a well-balanced and highly nutritious forage during the growing season, they deteriorate into inferior and non-nutritious forage during periods when they make no growth. After maturity these grasses are low in digestibility and extremely low in protein.

According to Prof. E. B. Stanley, head of the animal husbandry department and director of the experiment, deficient intake of digestible nutrients is the reason for range cattle in the Sonoita district losing as much as a third of their late-summer weight during the dry fall season. Following the maturity of the grasses (in the fall), the cows lose weight rapidly. Preliminary tests have shown that the phosphorus and protein compounds are reduced at this time and that the energy value of the forage is also lowered. The feeding of 1½ pounds each of cottonseed cake and shelled corn per cow daily during the winter months maintained the cows at an average weight of 50 pounds per head above the check cows, and increased the growth of the calves.

Range experience would indicate that nutritional deficiencies in range forage are rather common in the Southwest. These deficiencies, however, are often overshadowed by the lack of forage, good or poor. On some ranges of the Southwest, particularly on the better browse ranges, the natural undeteriorated vegetation has a high nutritive value throughout the year.

It is interesting to note that nutritional deficiencies are being studied in different regions and that somewhat similar results are being obtained by different investigators working independently on these problems. Studies of this nature will also emphasize the need for maintaining sufficient reserve forage to carry livestock through the winter.

(The studies described in this article are to be used as the basis for a thesis by a graduate student of the University of Arizona and the data contained herein should be treated as strictly confidential.--Ed.)

SOLVING THE DROUGHT PROBLEM

By F. Ruth Waters, Washington

Although the tragic flood situation has recently driven the Great Plains drought problem from the limelight it has been occupying for many months, it has not diverted some of the fertile minds of the country from this subject, as is evidenced by several recent letters received in State & Private Forestry offering solutions to the drought problem.

These schemes range all the way from the direct planting of tree seeds in the field to the digging of a race around each individual tree planted, with an elaborate system of reservoirs, ditches, and pumps, with which to divert water to the races and irrigate the trees.

One more original writer suggests a plan of securing quantities of willow sprouts, splitting the ends into slivers and placing the split ends of each sprout in a half potato. The sprouts should be securely fastened to the half potatoes and a pinch of fertilizer added to each. These planted sprouts should then be taken up in an airplane over the drought area and dropped from some height, the force of the fall embedding the potatoes in the loose soil. With the moisture and plant food furnished by the potato, the tree should surely grow. As a side line, it is predicted that the potatoes will also grow. The originator of this novel scheme feels that the farmers would be willing to cooperate to the extent of furnishing the potatoes. He also suggests that possibly maple seeds could be used in the same manner as the willow sprouts.

Another scheme suggested by the same writer is that a variety of clover which grows in shrub form to a height of 3 to 6 feet be planted in the drought area. It would be a good soil binder, since it sprouts fast and survives low temperatures. It has the added advantage of being particularly attractive to bees so that if the farmer planting it cares to go into bee keeping as a side line, the plan would not only hold the soil but would provide an extensive supply of honey.

A letter addressed to the President offers a scheme that may prove a double drought relief plan. It provides for the Government furnishing grapevines free to residents of all the communities in the drought area, the vines to be planted between the sidewalks and curbings. These plantings would promote friendliness, since the neighbors would come out at frequent intervals to watch the progress of the vines and would become better acquainted with each other. The crop of grapes would furnish a health-giving food for the children and the surplus grape crop could be made into wine with which the communities could stage annual festivals (also conducive to sociability).

THE CUMBERLAND NATIONAL FOREST AIDS IN THE FLOOD RELIEF AT LOUISVILLE

After having assisted Ashland, Kentucky by furnishing trucks and men to remove persons and supplies from flooded areas; Frankfort, Kentucky by supplying cots, mattresses, and blankets, and Winchester, Kentucky with cots for refugees shipped here, a call was sent out from stricken Louisville through Station WHAS, for radios and operators from the Cumberland National Forest.

The first call was received January 24 and by 6:30 p.m., after having called in radio equipment and men from various parts of the Forest, Technician Jett and three operators with radio equipment and supplies left Winchester. After having experienced some difficulty in traveling due to flooded highways, they arrived in Louisville at 12:30 a.m. By contacting the Red Cross authorities, boats were made available to take the equipment and supplies into the city. There the equipment and services of the Forest Service operators were assigned to the City Boat Relief. Mr. O. M. Clark of the Kosmos Portland Cement Company who was in charge of that branch of the relief work made his offices on the fourteenth floor of the Starks Building available for the location of a central control station. The telephone service between the Starks Building, City Hall, and other centers of operation for relief was still in operation.

Later the same night, Radio Technician Squibb with five operators left Winchester for Louisivlle with additional equipment and supplies. At 6:00 a.m. the second truck arrived in Louisville.

At 8:30 a.m. the first contact was made between the Starks Building and a Forest Service set at a boat station located at 21st and Virginia Avenues. Twenty and one-half hours after the first request for aid was received by the Forest Service effective communication had been established. It was found necessary to get the antenna of the control station radio in the clear and above the elevator penthouse on the top of the Starks Building, due to inherent characteristics of ultra-high frequency radios and the low power of the Forest Service equipment, in order that complete coverage of metropolitan Louisville might be had.

During the first day of operation, four outlying sets were located and communication was established where telephone service had failed. One of the most important services rendered during the day and for several days to follow was the establishment of communication between the Coast Guard Station, a main center of operation, and other relief centers when their telephone service was destroyed.

Later two more sets were located at boat landings. During the night, due to the flooding of the basement of the Starks Building, the telephone communication was out off. A radio set was placed in the City Hall and services were continued until telephone service could be established several hours later.

Flooded Jeffersonville, Indiana, across the river from Louisville, had no means of communication with Louisville except by boat. A set was installed at the Army headquarters of Colonel Thumbraugh for the evacuation of that city and soon messages were pouring into the Control Station.

Sets were placed in refugee centers, where as high as 2100 people were sheltered and in need of fuel, food, and medical supplies and services when the boat stations were taken over by the Army early Thursday morning. By Saturday morning telephone service had been established at most of the refugee centers and some sets were removed and used for the direction of moving supplies, food, water, milk, medical supplies, etc., from depots to refugee centers. Radio Technician Squibb and Radio Technician Smith of the T.V.A. who had rendered valuable service were started down the Ohio for Memphis but a message received en route, changed the orders and the boat put in Wensville. This service continued Saturday and Sunday. By Monday evening telephone service had been fairly well established at the most important points and the Forest Service radios were returned to Winchester.

It is estimated that more than 500 messages of every conceivable nature were received at the Central Control Station at the Starks Building and relayed by radio or telephone; urgent requests for rescue work, medical aid, the location of relief works movement of food and clothing and numerous others. The type of service rendered can best be illustrated by using some of the messages received from and transmitted to relief centers by the radio operators.

"Send guards to West End High School, 22nd and Main immediately. There are no police or guards in the building. People are leaving and we cannot stop them."

"Go to Tobacco Company, 700 people without food and blankets."

"Send any available boats to Gaulbert Plant at 15th and Lyle - Urgent Fire at this place."

"We have 2100 refugees here without heat. Gasoline suction pumps to drain the basement would allow the heating unit to work. Urgent."

"Send boat to 4th and Breckinridge. Power boat wrecked, three nurses need transportation."

"Insulin needed at Red Cross relief station on 26th Street, advise type of aeroplane drop signal to use."

"Ship taking off from Bowman Field with insulin. Put out signal in accordance with your message." (Insulin arrived in 40 minutes after the message was first received by Forest Service operators. 30 minutes later would have been too late.)

During the entire emergency the men on the job worked at top speed going for long periods without sleep. Trucks with food and bedding were sent direct from Winchester to the men on the job, thus making the Forest Service unit completely independent of the relief organizations and relieving them of the job of furnishing supplies.

Radio Technician Squibb reported that no failures occurred in the operation of the sets in spite of the fact that several of the sets had just been received from the factory and had never been field tested. Those who helped in the operation of the radios and are familiar with the splendid results obtained under extremely trying circumstances, do not question the value and flexibility of this type of set.

When operations were first started, ten men were sent to Louisville. This number was far too small to keep up the continuous operation that was necessary; so the training of local men was immediately started. With the exception of Mr. Smith of the T.V.A., the local men used were neither amateur nor professional radio operators but were able to operate quite satisfactory, in some cases, after only a few minutes of instructions. At the same time, it was found to be imperative that at least one, or better two, well trained men in radio to select locations and to "Shoot Trouble" accompany a set-up of the type used where several sets were involved. —From Cumberland National Forest

YE EDITOR DISCOVERS

The following excerpts are from a letter to Chief Silcox from E. J. Neethling, Department of Forestry, University of Stellenbosch, South Africa:

"It was a great pleasure for me to meet you and to have had the opportunity of discussing some of our mutual forestry problems, and also to meet so many of the officers of the U. S. Forest Service, and to become personally acquainted with them.

"This letter serves to express my warmest thanks and appreciation to you, for allowing me the freedom of your department to become acquainted with its organization.

"It is a great pleasure to me to make mention of the extreme courtesy and ready help and explanation I received from every officer I met in your Department.

"It is impossible to write to every one in person, so I shall appreciate it very much, if you will kindly express my sincerest thanks and appreciation to all the oficers in your Department, whom I met, and who so willingly gave me all the information I required."

- - - - - - - -

The Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission, composed of representatives of the state planning boards of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, has announced the fourth Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Conference to be held in Boise, Idaho, April 8, 9, and 10. The general purpose is to bring together the citizens and the official agencies of the region for consideration of the region's resources.

- - - - - - - -

Part of Paramount's new production, "The Plainsman," starring Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur, was filmed on the Pole Mountain Division of the Medicine Bow National Forest in Wyoming, according to the Region 2 Bulletin.

- - - - - - - - -

Sportsmen in the United States and Alaska paid nearly $10,000,000 for hunting licenses and Federal migratory bird hunting stamps in 1935, the latest year for which figures are available, according to the Biological Survey. They spent $9,256,748.94 for hunting licenses and $446,919 for the Federal Stamps, which sell for one dollar each and are required of waterfowl hunters in addition to State licenses.

Thirty States showed an increase in 1935 over the previous year in the number of licenses sold. Pennsylvania led all States in 1935, both in the number of licenses and in receipts. It issued 614,568 licenses, which yielded $1,274,812.40. New York sold 559,002 licenses for $1,048,817.27, Michigan realized $633,156.75 from 484,588 licenses, Ohio received $409,700 for 408,580, and Indiana $356,350 for 356,788.

Other States reporting more than 200,000 licenses and their receipts are: Illinois, 268,252 licenses and $210,717.50 in receipts; Minnesota, 201,730 and $184,713.70; and Wisconsin, 200,130 and $183,418.70. The State of Washington realized $414,826 from its sale of 160,352 licenses.

- - - - - - - - -

Letters have been received by Regional Forester Rutledge from the Secretary of the Utah Wool Growers Association and the loan agencies of the State expressing their deep appreciation for the services rendered to the livestock interests of the State of Utah by the Forest Service and the CCC organization during the recent storm emergency. This arduous work consisted mainly of opening roads so that livestock could be fed.

- - - - - - - - -

The boundaries of the Green Mountain National Forest in Vermont have been extended by proclamation of President Roosevelt to include purchase units established since February, 1934.

By this proclamation the area within the outside boundaries of the Forest is brought to 580,520 acres. Of this total, 161,807 acres have been purchased or approved for purchase.

The consolidation involves two areas previously authorized as purchase units by the National Forest Reservation Commission, and the original Green Mountain National Forest in Rutland, Windsor, and Windham counties. The units added are: The Northern Division, formerly the Middlebury College Forest in Addison, Washington, Rutland and Windsor counties; and the Southern Extension, based at the southern boundary of the State, and situated in Green Mountain areas in Bennington and Windsor counties.

- - - - - - - - -

As indicative of the intensity and effectiveness of the Safety Program Campaign in CCC camps, the following is quoted: "Jack, the dog mascot of Camp Tennessee F8, near Greeneville, Tennessee, goes to work with the road crew each day. He stays close to the side of the official powder man and is always near the blasting machine when a shot is to be discharged. Recently the powder man gave an apprentice permission to push the plunger of the machine, but when he attempted to do this, Jack growled his objections and grabbed the boy's wrist. Since then no one except the powder man wants to pull a shot and it can be safely assumed that ECW regulations will be adhered to on this particular job."

- - - - - - - - -

A recently completed study of Lewis County, Washington, made by the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station showed that the county owned only 195 acres of tax-forfeited lands in August 1932. In 1936 it owned 32,826 acres. Of this amount 62 percent consisted of lands clear cut since 1920, clear cut prior to 1920 and not restocking, and deforested burns; 20 percent consisted of conifers usually 0-6 inches d.b.h.; 7 percent consisted of conifers usually 6-20 inches d.b.h.; 6 percent conifers usually over 20 inches d.b.h.; and 5 percent hardwoods, non-commercial forest, and non-forest. The present policy of the county is to deed to the State all forest lands wanted by the State and to press sale for the remainder even though the price be no more than one dollar per parcel.

HORNBY TO HEAD NEW FIRE CONTROL PROJECT

To bring the newest scientific developments into forest fire control in the National Forests and to coordinate the results of the past 30 years of experience, a special fire control planning project is being launched by the Forest Service. L. G. Hornby, at present in charge of the Division of Silvics at the Northern Rocky Mountain Forest Experiment Station, has been appointed to take charge of this work.

Mr. Hornby will maintain headquarters at Missoula, although operating under the general direction of the Washington, D. C., office of Fire Control. His duties will include the examination of fire control methods being used or planned for use, the suggestion of new methods, and the analysis of each Region's fire problems, with the aim of further coordinating fire control planning throughout the country in order that consistent results may be obtained despite wide variation in conditions. It is estimated that three years will be required for completion of Mr. Hornby's assignment.

Mr. Hornby enters his new field of activity with a sound background in all phases of forest fire control operations. A graduate of the School of Forestry of the University of Michigan, he entered the Forest Service in 1916 as a Forest Assistant on the Flathead National Forest, Montana, in a National Forest Region of particularly high gire hazard. He became a Fire Assistant on the same Forest in 1919, assigned to organization, prevention, detection and suppression of fire. Later that year, he was appointed Supervisor of the Flathead National Forest.

In September, 1919, he became Forest Supervisor of the Clearwater National Forest, in Idaho. In 1923, he was transferred back to the Flathead, remaining there as Supervisor until November, 1930, at which time he was made Regional Forest Inspector, with headquarters at the Regional Office in Missoula. In 1931, he was transferred to the Northern Rocky Mountain Forest Experiment Station. He has served in his present capacity in charge of Silvics since November 1935.

MARK TWAIN ON FLOODS

From his "Life on the Mississippi":

"The military engineers of the Commission have taken upon their shoulders the job of making the Mississippi over again — a job transcending in size by only the original job of creating it . . . . One who knows the Mississippi will promptly aver -- not aloud but to himself -- that ten thousand River Commissions with the mines of the world at their backs, cannot tame the lawless stream, cannot curb it or confine it, cannot say to it, 'Go here', or 'Go there', and make it obey."

1.9
F76W

LIBRARY
Shelterbelt Project

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
JAN 31 193
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SERVICE BULLETIN
CONTENTS CONFIDENTIAL

> WE ARE COMING TO RECOGNIZE AS NEVER BEFORE THE RIGHT OF THE NATION TO GUARD ITS OWN FUTURE IN THE ESSENTIAL MATTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES. IN THE PAST WE HAVE ADMITTED THE RIGHT OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO INJURE THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC FOR ITS OWN PRESENT PROFIT * * * THE TIME HAS COME FOR A CHANGE. AS A PEOPLE WE HAVE THE RIGHT AND THE DUTY * * * TO PROTECT OURSELVES AND OUR CHILDREN AGAINST THE WASTEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES, WHETHER THAT WASTE IS CAUSED BY THE ACTUAL DESTRUCTION OF SUCH RESOURCES OR BY MAKING THEM IMPOSSIBLE OF DEVELOPMENT HEREAFTER.
> Theodore Roosevelt

Vol. XXI No. 6 Washington, D. C. March 22, 1937

FEDERAL JUDGE IN MISSISSIPPI RENDERS DECISION OF GREAT IMPORTANCE IN LAND ACQUISITION WORK

By L. F. Kneipp, Washington

A decision of the Judge of the Federal Court in the State of Mississippi rendered last December seems destined to have an important bearing on certain questions inherent in Federal acquisition of forest lands for National Forest purposes. The decision was in relation to a petition by certain county officials and other parties in interest to prevent the United States from acquiring certain lands in Mississippi under the provisions of the Clarke-McNary amendment to the Weeks Law and involves points which increasingly demand attention.

The lands to be purchased by the Government are in certain special road and school districts which have issued bonds that are still outstanding and unpaid. The petitioners endeavor to establish the principle that the lands acquired by the United States should bear their proportionate share of the cost of retiring such bonds.

Because of defective titles the lands were being acquired by amicable proceedings in condemnation. In the petition it is contended that the act of the Legislature consenting to Federal purchases did not authorize the taking of lands by condemnation proceedings but only by deed or gift.

Another contention was that the forestry development in question was not for the purpose of furthering navigation, etc., under the Weeks Law. The allegation was further made that the taking of the property for forestry purposes was without due process of law and, therefore, violative of the Federal Constitution in that it placed an added tax burden on all the remaining lands within the special district without giving the owners of the remaining lands their day in court.

Title Attorney Hindman Doxey, in his report on the case under date of December 22, 1936, stated that the Court did not attempt to go into an elaborate discussion of his reasons, but said, in effect, as follows:

"1. That he did not think that any lien was fixed upon the lands located within the separate taxing districts at the time the bonds of said district were issued; that he did not think that any provision of the law regarding the issuance of bonds would in any wise prevent the taking of property located within the district for governmental use.

"2. That the Act of the Legislature in authorizing the government to take lands for the purposes sought herein was sufficiently broad to permit the acquisition of lands by condemnation proceedings, and that nothing in the Act prohibited the clearing of the title to lands that had been offered by proponents to the United States.

"3. That nothing in this procedure was violative of the Federal or State Constitution, and that there was no reason why the United States should not purchase lands under the Weeks Law for the purpose of developing navigable streams or for the purpose of growing timber.

"4. That it was beyond the power of the Court and not a question for its consideration to try and adjudicate any amount that the United States should pay to the bond holders in the liquidating of any indebtedness due by a separate taxing district, but that if the United States should pay any of these obligations that it would be a matter for Congress to pass upon and that it would be a legislative rather than a judicial act.

"5. That nothing had been presented to the Court that would in any wise lead the Court to a belief that this program should be arrested in any way, or that the United States should be prohibited from purchasing lands as it sought to do.

"6. The motion of the United States to dismiss the answer was accordingly sustained and the right of appeal was given to the contesting parties. Of course, nothing in this appeal prevented the acquisition of the lands that were to be considered in the condemnation proceedings, and after the disposition of the above questions the United States proceeded to acquire title to the lands which were the subject of the cases filed in the December term of Court."

FIRST JUNIOR ASSISTANT TO TECHNICIAN APPOINTED

By John D. Guthrie, Washington

After over two years of effort and planning, the appointment of an enrollee to a Civil Service position in a CCC camp has become a reality.

Elbert J. Lester, 22, an enrollee of Camp 334, Skyland, Virginia, was the first CCC man to receive, on March 1, such an appointment as Junior Assistant to Technician. Appropriately, he reported to Camp Roosevelt in the George Washington National Forest near Luray, Virginia, the first CCC camp to be established, on April 17, 1933, after the Corps was launched on April 5, 1933. The appointment, by Secretary Wallace, was handed to Lester on March 3 by Director Robert Fechner in the presence of Fred Morrell and Conrad L. Wirth amid the click of news cameras.

This appointment, the first of some 1,885 to be made this spring to CCC camps, is the result of a Civil Service examination held in May, 1936, open only to CCC enrollees. It is understood that some 27,000 enrollees took this test of which some 16,000 passed it. The remainder of these appointments will be made within the next month; 1,307 will be made to Agriculture, 506 to Interior and 72 to the War Department. Only one Assistant will be assigned to a camp. The position corresponds somewhat to that of assistant foreman and pays $85 per month.

Enrollee Lester, whose home is in East Radford, Virginia, was born at Berwyn, West Virginia. Both of his parents are dead. Young Lester completed grammar and high school at Floyd, Virginia, and had two years of college in the Textile Industrial Institute, Spartanburg, South Carolina, where he specialized in chemistry and physics. The young man is six feet tall, weighs 182 pounds, has red hair and brown eyes, is in fine physical condition, and is a splendid type of the CCC.

On his new job on the George Washington National Forest, Lester will serve under the direct supervision of a junior biologist in charge of wildlife management. He will act in a subordinate capacity assisting in making studies of the distribution and numbers of different species of game and wildlife on that National Forest. This work involves taking observations and assisting in game drives and counts and the study of habits and food requirements of different species of wildlife.

The number of junior assistants to technician to be assigned to CCC camps in each State follows:

STATE	NUMBER
Alaska	5
Alabama	32
Arizona	45
Arkansas	45
California	161
Colorado	36
Connecticut	11
Delaware	9
District of Columbia	1
Florida	19
Georgia	28
Idaho	39
Illinois	60
Indiana	35
Iowa	34
Kansas	19
Kentucky	37
Louisiana	31
Maine	9
Maryland	31
Massachusetts	32
Michigan	115
Minnesota	65
Mississippi	37
Missouri	47
Montana	27
Nebraska	21
Nevada	16
New Hampshire	20
New Jersey	27
New Mexico	42
New York	89
North Carolina	45
North Dakota	11
Ohio	41
Oklahoma	37
Oregon	51
Pennsylvania	33
Rhode Island	6
South Carolina	33
South Dakota	20
Tennessee	40
Texas	66
Utah	43
Vermont	30
Virginia	65
Washington	36
West Virginia	30
Wisconsin	57
Wyoming	16
Total	1,885

THE CORRECT THING IN MEN'S WEAR

(By the Roving Reporter)

A moot point during the head-wagging done by the Uniform Committee was the question of whether the impression given should be of the goose-step, wartime-fashion, formal variety or an informal one consistent with the informal nature of a Forest Officer's work. All agreed types to be avoided included smart urban attire in the brighter shades, appropriate only for wildlife activities (the night club variety); or anything even faintly resembling the willy-nilly, hill-billy habiliments. Waggers likewise blushed at the idea of clothing their foresters like fox-hunting gentlemen. They failed to react favorably to models creating in the on-looker's mind the thought "Humph! Just a forester!" Sorry pictures these at which no committee member enjoyed looking but to which they gave serious thought nevertheless. So often have uniforms been the most ballyhooed and, yet more often than not, the most disappointing regulation, from a wearer's standpoint.

It boiled down to this. After all, what is wanted? Something to wear for a dress parade or styles, cuts and fabrics appropriate to the jobs? All efforts were bent toward selecting the latter -- an informal forestal sort emphasizing the wearer's ancestry of timber; one suitable for all but the rough labor jobs in the varied life of a ranger, whether he be inspecting a sale or laying plans for recreation, that growing offspring of forests and lakes.

Now comes an indirect pat on the back for at least one of the committee's efforts toward informality -- the combination loosewoven coat and elastique pants. It seems the gentlemen who write about what the well-dressed gentleman should wear are copying us. At least M. A. Weiss in the WASHINGTON HERALD writes "There is a movement in Virginia to mix tweed and whipcord in every clothes closet ..... It actually comes under the heading of economy as well as style, and the new knicker breech combines nonchalance of the British squire with the rakish daring of the Fairfaxes of Virginny. Golf hose are worn with this breech, preferably in the lighter pastel tints..... To complete the ensemble the better half of a three-piece tweed suit is worn. Note the horsey, tattersal type of weskit with flap pockets and lapels..... This is not an outfit for city wear. But for those who take tramps in the country, (never mind the gags) who have a yen for outdoor sports, briar pipes and Scotch whiskey, this, gentlemen, is a gentlemen's uniform!" And the cut used in illustrating Mr. Weiss' article looks for all the world like our new regulation loosewoven coat and elastique pants combination.

FLOOD CONTROL

(Reprinted from a pamphlet of the Natural Resources Production Department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D.C., January, 1937)

Viewing the flood problem in its long-range aspects the Chamber membership at the annual meeting in 1936, expressed itself upon the necessity for a national flood control policy. It emphasized the need of cooperation between the Federal Government, States, and local communities in the development of such a policy. It approved the principle that where flood control projects are on major streams and affect a large number of States, and are of unquestioned concern to the country as a whole, primary responsibility should rest with the Federal Government.

This position of the Chamber was based upon a report of its Natural Resources Production Department Committee following an investigation of the subject. In the light of more recent investigations, and stimulated by the present flood, the Committee submits the following supplemental statement:

(1) The adequate control of national water resources is inseparably united with land use. Water conservation and control cannot be effectively promoted apart from rational use of the land and control of soil erosion. Conservation of water and control of its flow to the end that human needs be met cannot be effected unless the use of land and agricultural development is directed along conservative lines.

(2) The adequacy of water supply for rural, municipal and industrial use, and the prevention of stream pollution, depend both upon intelligent planning by the area directly concerned, and, also, upon the development and control of adequate headwater storage. Headwater storage cannot be maintained if the soil use upon the tributary area promotes excessive erosion.

(3) Flood control and the protection of urban and industrial areas from flood damages involves intelligent land use and soil conservation. They involve, also, headwater storage-reservoir development, adequate levee construction, and the prevention of encroachment by human habitation and industry upon the normal flood channels of the streams.

The planning of flood control measures depends for its value upon intelligent local support, reinforced and guided by investigations that are regional and national in scope.

This country now has available the services of the Water Resources Committee of the National Resources Board. It also has available the experience and organized foresight of the Corps of Engineers of the Army, which make available a program for flood control storage works conceived upon such a scale as to alleviate materially the recurrent flood disasters.

The government lacks the volume of basic data necessary to provide forecasts and warnings of the extent and imminence of dangerous floods. It lacks the proper means of recording and analyzing flood conditions. Government departments concerned with such rainfall and runoff records deserve more adequate and continuous financial support.

The combination of adequate basic data, intelligent evaluation of the relative importance of various projects, and control measures, and the efficient directing control of remedial construction, should be made effective by prompt action of the legislative branch of the government to the end that damage from floods be held to a minimum.

(4) The Chamber has previously recorded its judgment that upon the major streams, flood control is a problem for Federal handling. With respect to organized study and advice, it appears that Federal organizations are best able to move toward a sensible solution of the problems.

Within the States and upon headwater areas it is important that local benefits derived be accompanied, to the fullest reasonable degree, by local or regional participation in the expense incurred.

The evaluation of relative Federal, regional, and local responsibility must be kept to the discretion of the groups set up to study and to plan the control works.

(5) Permanent policies in keeping with the above principles should, at the earliest practicable date, be substituted for the temporary emergency relief measures, to the end that water resource control and development measures be carried on with the greatest long-term benefit to the country as a whole.

(6) We believe, therefore, that the time is here when the Federal Government may wisely take a leadership and undertake, in the light of all information, a progressive program of flood control in cooperation with the states.

(7) We urge early consideration by the various States of appropriate enabling state legislation permitting formation of state river valley conservation districts within the State, so that when they so desire the people within such regional watersheds may form adequate organizations to control such respective streams. This should also permit them to coordinate their activities with Federal authorities on interstate rivers to which such intrastate streams are tributary, and to effect cooperation with federal and state agencies.

FOSTER TO HEAD LAND PLANNING

The appointment of Mr. Ellery A. Foster as Chief of the Division of Land Planning has recently been announced by Chief Silcox. The activities of the Division include boundaries work, establishment of new Purchase Units, certain studies to aid in the selection of new Purchase Units and boundary extensions, etc.

YE EDITOR DISCOVERS

Payson Irwin, Acting Chief of the Division of Community Development and Construction, after a recent visit to the Sublimity Project on the Cumberland National Forest, highly commends the skillful construction job accomplished by the men in charge - Mr. Kendricks, engineer in the Supervisor's office, Mr. Gray, project engineer, Mr. Ritter, project manager, with Mr. Hemingway, Supervisor, guiding and directing.

He reports as follows: "The first foundation was put in December 10. Today, three months later, the exterior finish, rough plumbing and electric wiring have been completed on all the 59 new units, and 15 units have all interior wall and mill work finished and are ready for plumbing fixture installation. Fifteen barns are completed and fifteen under way. All material for the 59 units is on the project, including the plumbing and electric material for the seven houses to be renovated. These percentages show the degree of completion: wells 30 percent; sewage systems 35 percent; drain ditches 90 percent; boundary fences 60 percent. The first group of houses will be ready for occupancy by May 1st, the others following rapidly. This is a construction record about which the Forest Service may justly find great satisfaction. In addition to the excellent time record, the quality of the craftsmanship is to be praised. The workmanship is excellent from the foundation to the roof. This is surprising when it is considered that most of the skilled work was done by semi-skilled and unskilled men trained on the job."

- - - - - - - -

In the calendar years 1922-1936, Region Six had net timber sales receipts totaling $10,950,600. In the last 10 of these years, it also delivered timber cut in exchanges to a total value of about another $1,050,000. The total cut in sales and exchanges exceeded 5,157,000 ft. and was almost equally divided between the National Forests in Oregon and those in Washington. However, the higher value of pine, compared with Douglas fir and hemlock, put about 60 percent of the value in Oregon.

- - - - - - - -

The Montezuma Castle National Monument in the Coconino National Forest region of Arizona was doubled in area through transfer of 360 acres of National Forest land to the National Park Service by proclamation signed by President Roosevelt February 23. Montezuma Castle is a ruined city left by prehistoric Cliff Dwellers. In order to facilitate protection of objects of antiquity and to construct roads for the needs of the management and the public, strips of land to the north, east and south are added to a National Monument area. It is planned to divert drainage from the added lands in order to prevent erosion of a portion of the cliff ruins.

- - - - - - - -

Six additional NBC stations have been added to the group carrying "Uncle Sam's Forest Rangers" on the National Farm and Home Hour daily except Sunday at 11:30 a.m. CST over the NBC Blue network. The additions since January 1 bring the total number of stations which broadcast the Farm and Home Hour to 59.

New stations carrying the program are KARK, Little Rock, Arkansas; KGNC, Amarillo, Texas; KGHF, Pueblo, Colorado; WCOL, Columbus, Ohio; WGBF, Evansville, Indiana; and WFEA, Manchester, New Hampshire.

- - - - - - - -

Carl R. Myers, Disaster Headquarters, Red Cross, New Madrid, Missouri, on February 28 thanked L. A. Jones, BAE, for invaluable help given by BAE engineers and CCC enrollees in recent floods in Southeast Missouri.

Mr. Myers says in part: "Every member of the New Madrid contingent of the CCC entered into the spirit of the thing without thought of personal comfort or time given and rendered a service to the flood sufferers and the American Red Cross that was of inestimable value. . Honestly and sincerely, I say that I do not know what we would have done without them."

- - - - - - - - -

THREE UNIFORMS REQUIRED FOR PARK RANGERS

Highlights of the announcement of the Park Ranger Examination include:

Appointees are required to purchase uniforms, which include a standard dress uniform, a fatigue uniform, and in the northern Parks a winter uniform. The cost of these uniforms is approximately $100. The "duties...to be in responsible charge of a Ranger District in a National Park or Monument....or to act as Assistant..." The examination will consist of a mental test with a "weight" of 30 and practical questions with a weight of 70. Applicants must have had two and one-half years of experience of a "progressive and technical character in park or forest work," exclusive of such activities as lumbering, cruising, scaling, etc., not directly related to park activities, or two years college plus six months experience. The age limits are 21 to 39, inclusive. Applicants must be at least 5 feet 7 inches in height and weigh at least 145 pounds. "Invalids and consumptives seeking light out-of-door employment are not qualified for the work and should not apply". "Competitors attaining eligible ratings may be required to report for oral examination.......to determine the applicant's personal characteristics and address, adaptability, keenness and quickness of understanding, observation, judgment and discretion; in general, his personal fitness for the performance of the duties of the position. A competitor who fails to pass the oral test, which is an essential part of the examination, will not be eligible for appointment." Applications must be on file not later than March 23, or March 26 for the far-Western States. Salary, $1,860 a year less a deduction of approximately $180 a year for quarters. Married men discouraged by the following: "Owing to the difficulty of furnishing adequate facilities, it is not always practicable to appoint married men as Park Rangers."

PERSONNEL CHANGES

The following personnel changes have been approved by the Secretary's Office:

Region 1

William W. Coleman, Forest Supervisor, Clearwater, to Forester, Division of Operation, Missoula, Montana. Effective November 16, 1936.

Robert T. Ferguson, Forest Supervisor, Deerlodge, to Lewis and Clark. Effective February 16, 1937.

Earl D. Sandvig, Forest Supervisor, Beaverhead, to Assistant to Assistant Regional Forester, Division of Wildlife and Range Management, Missoula, Montana. Effective September 1, 1936.

Wilford B. Willey, Forest Supervisor, Lewis and Clark to Beaverhead. Effective December 1, 1936.

Region 2

Andrew Hutton, Forest Supervisor, San Juan, to Senior Forester (Integrating Inspector), Division of Operation, Denver, Colorado. Effective February 1, 1937.

Lewis R. Rist, Forest Supervisor, Uncompahgre to San Juan. Effective February 1, 1937.

Region 3

Edward G. Miller, Assistant to Assistant Regional Forester, Division of Operation, to Acting Assistant Regional Forester, Division of Recreation and Lands. Effective January 16, 1937.

Region 4

Carl B. Arentson, Forest Supervisor, Cache to Minidoka. Effective February 1, 1937.

Thomas H. Van Meter, Assistant Forest Supervisor, Boise to Inspector, Ogden, Utah, Division of Personnel Management. Effective January 16, 1937.

Arnold R. Standing, Forest Supervisor, Dixie, to Assistant to Assistant Regional Forester, Division of Personnel Management, Ogden, Utah. Effective January 16, 1937.

Region 5

Andrew G. Brenneis, Associate Range Examiner, Angeles, to Forest Supervisor, Cleveland. Effective January 16, 1937.

George M. Gowen, Senior Executive, Operation, Washington, D. C., to Assistant to Assistant Regional Forester, Operation, San Francisco, California. Effective December 16, 1936.

Kenneth Wolfe, Assistant Director, Plains Shelterbelt Project, to Senior Forester (Sr. Integrating Inspector), Division of Operation, San Francisco, California. Effective January 16, 1937.

Region 6

Charles H. Flory, Regional Forester, Alaska, to Forest Supervisor, Mt. Baker. Effective February 10, 1937.

Rolland Huff, Forest Supervisor, Wallowa to Colville. Effective February 16, 1937.

John F. Irwin, Forest Supervisor, Umatilla to Wallowa. Effective February 16, 1937.

Arthur D. Moir, Jr., Forest Supervisor, Colville to Umatilla. Effective February 16, 1937.

Lester Moncrief, Forest Supervisor, Ochoco to Whitman. Effective February 16, 1937.

Region 8

Donald E. Clark, Forest Supervisor, Cherokee, to Assistant to Assistant Regional Forester, Division of Operation, Atlanta, Georgia. Effective February 1, 1937.

Region 9

James N. Diehl, Forest Supervisor, Clark to Gardner Purchase Unit. Effective February 19, 1937.

Gerald S. Horton, Forest Supervisor, Shawnee Purchase Unit, to RO Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Effective February 1, 1937.

Galen W. Pike, Forest Supervisor, Gardner Purchase Unit, to Shawnee Purchase Unit. Effective February 19, 1937.

John B. Taylor, Forester, Personnel Management, Missoula, Montana, to Senior Forester, Personnel Management, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Effective January 16, 1937.

F76W
LIBRARY
Shelterbelt Project
LIBRARY
JAN 31
DEPARTMENT OF

SERVICE BULLETIN
CONTENTS CONFIDENTIAL

> WE ARE COMING TO RECOGNIZE AS NEVER BEFORE THE RIGHT OF THE NATION TO GUARD ITS OWN FUTURE IN THE ESSENTIAL MATTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE PAST WE HAVE ADMITTED THE RIGHT OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO INJURE THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC FOR ITS OWN PRESENT PROFIT xxx THE TIME HAS COME FOR A CHANGE AS A PEOPLE WE HAVE THE RIGHT AND THE DUTY xxxx TO PROTECT OURSELVES AND OUR CHILDREN AGAINST THE WASTEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES WHETHER THAT WASTE IS CAUSED BY THE ACTUAL DESTRUCTION OF SUCH RESOURCES OR BY MAKING THEM IMPOSSIBLE OF DEVELOPMENT HEREAFTER
>
> Theodore Roosevelt

Vol. XXI No. 7 Washington, D. C. April 5, 1937

THE CARIBBEAN - THE NATION'S MOST TROPICAL NATIONAL FOREST

By Seth Jackson, Huron

And I won't be far from right when I add - "and one of the most interesting."

Imagine, if you can, a forest upon which it is next to impossible to start a fire, and I am sure all foresters will agree with me that it is one of the most unique.

By way of introduction, I might say that the island of Puerto Rico, upon which is located the Caribbean National Forest which I recently visited while on leave, lies about 1400 miles south of New York. The entire island is slightly smaller than the Superior National Forest, or about as large as Delaware and Rhode Island combined, and is rectangular in shape, with the Cordillera Central mountain range transversing the country from east to west.

The rainfall varies from about 80 inches at San Juan on the North Coast to only 20 inches on the more arid south coast, where irrigation is now being provided by relief labor camps. In the higher elevations of this extremely mountainous country rainfall up to 200 inches per year is not uncommon; one frequently, almost daily, sees rainbows as a result of torrential downpours in the lush tropical jungles on the mountain slopes. The climate is ideal, with a yearly average temperature of 75° F. and a monthly variation of only 6°, and a relative humidity of 78. There are only 5 days a year without sun, and a daily breeze to keep one cool.

You might wonder why it is necessary to establish a National Forest in the tropics which one usually associates with very rapid growth. The reason lies in the fact that the island supports a population of one and a half million people (about 1/3 colored), or 480 persons per square mile, compared to only 42 in the United States. The country has long ago ceased to be self-supporting as regards timber production. I was told that almost all of the house lumber is imported from the States. Wood is becoming so scarce that it now is being imported to make charcoal which is used by the natives in cooking. Worthless species and brush are reclaiming the cutover areas. A timber famine can be avoided only by the aggressive action of an organization such as ours. The Forest was established in 1903, five years after Puerto Rico was turned over to the United States by Spain. Planting was begun on a small scale in 1921.

In addition to heading the National Forest, the Supervisor is chief of the Insular Forest Service and recently he has been placed in charge of the PRRA camps (Puerto Rico Rehabilitation Administration). In all, the Forest Service has 4 Insular and 3 CCC Camps, and 20 PRRA Camps, each having from 200 to 400 laborers. In other words, the staff has its hands full. The CCC camps are managed almost entirely by the Forest Service with the Army on hand only on pay days. Communication is by radio with 14 sets scattered throughout the forests.

Work projects are many and varied. Planting can be carried on practically all year, ½ year stock being used. Among other species, Spanish cedar, Dominican and Honduras mahogany, and satinwood are planted. Due to the rugged terrain and heavy clay soil, planting costs run up to $40 per acre. About 450 tree species are found here, of which 150 are valuable. In the arboretum near the Supervisor's Office are 250 species. One of these, Monkey Ear (Entrolobium cyclocarpium) planted in December, 1929, is now a robust sapling some 60 feet in height and about 18 inches in diameter. Plantations are given low release with machetes at 3 month intervals for the first two years after planting.

One of the most interesting days I have experienced was spent on the LaMina Recreational Area on the Luquillo Unit. Travelling over a very fine 22 foot macadam road recently constructed by CCC labor, at places through solid rock, we climbed up to about 2500 feet above the Atlantic where in the distance we could see the Virgin Islands. Here, with mountain peaks and splendid scenery on all sides, is the 1500 acre recreational unit, in one of the most beautiful settings I have ever seen for such a development.

Good crushed rock paths connect all points of interest. A fish hatchery and two swimming pools have been built on the LaMina River as it tumbles down to the valley far below. A short distance away enrollees are constructing 20 overnight cabins each with running water, shower bath, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, and living room with fireplace. Bridle paths connect with overnight shelters on the route to the observatories on El YunQue, and other nearby peaks. In the distance, clothing the mountains to their summits, can be seen one of the last virgin forest areas left in Puerto Rico. - From R-9 Bulletin

BEAUTY AND MAN-MADE STRUCTURES

By P. A. Thompson, Willamette

I've just finished reading an article in one of the Regional publications setting forth the bridge building accomplishments of that Region for the last three years. During the period the Region built:

57 steel bridges
5 reinforced concrete bridges
3 creosoted pile bridges
1 cable-suspension bridge
Total length 8568 feet
Average length 130 feet

In addition, the Regional forces designed and supervised construction of 9 steel bridges for the State Foresters. These averaged 136 feet in length.

All steel bridges were constructed with concrete substructures and nearly all had creosoted Douglas fir stringers and floors with steel floor plates to protect them from damage by "cat" tracks.

We've built a lot of bridges on my Forest the last few years, so I can visualize the magnitude of the job; the surveys, the plans, big material orders, establishment of camps, transportation of materials, and the multitude of small details that go to make up such a program.

Last week I had the pleasure of hearing the Chief Forester make an after dinner talk and it was a good talk, thought provoking and inspirational. Among the things he touched upon was the crying need for greater consideration of the appearance, beauty if you please, of all man-made structures and works to the end that these necessary structures and works might be so designed and constructed that they would add to the appearance of our countrysides and thus make a two-fold contribution to society. To illustrate his point he mentioned specific instances of good and bad practices, some within and some without the forest. Every Forest Officer who has read thus far can likewise call to mind illustrations both good and bad.

There was a time not far back when, in bustling America, it was considered very, oh! very, effeminate to appreciate beauty (unless it were beauty in one of the fair sex), just as golf was considered a game for weaklings. Yet I often play eighteen holes on Sunday with an old time, hardboiled, man-driving, logging woods boss, a railroad engineer and a cobbler. And is there a man among you who can truthfully say he doesn't enjoy to the full depth of his soul certain favorite views of valley or mountain or stream and who would not deplore any defacement of that favorite view?

Idealism is characterized as "impractical" by many people, yet time will prove it is the only "practical" thing on earth!

Up until three years ago we just built our improvements. Little or no thought was given to their location, to contour, to color, to texture or to the general effect on the scene. But we're growing up and in common with most other builders, we are today giving consideration to these factors in our planning and construction work.

I hope the time is not far distant when no structure improvement report is complete until and unless it contains a definite statement that the result meets the requirements of good construction and good appearance as well.

The bridges? Oh, yes, they're no doubt quite all right in every respect, but the report didn't mention their appearance, and that, and the Chief's talk, gave me the idea for this article.

WISCONSIN COUNTY CRIES FOR HALT ON DEVASTATION

The following editorial from the Vilas County (Wisconsin) News-Review has been cited as an instance of demand for public forest regulation springing from the grass roots. A militant county editor and county board apparently are determined to do something about the 1937 brand of forest devastation in their county:

"There is something that touches the heart in the thought of some lonely soul crying out for help which he knows he will not get from the wilderness which surrounds him. Vilas County may find itself in the same position soon. . . . It has seen lumber towns become resort towns, watched the lakes around them become fished out, seen the pulp dealers log off the pitiful remnants of the forest and leave behind heaps of slashings, and then watched the tourists go to greener places.

"Go up to Conover and follow the slashings to Phelps. Listen to the spurious pleas of land owners who have not paid taxes and let their land go back to the county, but who now want to redeem this land because there are a few dollars to be made from it selling pulpwood. 'Land grabber' is what these men say about the county, when actually the county is the 'goat'. It lost the taxes to which it was entitled, it bore the burden of delinquency and kept up the roads and service to its residents, in many cases it replanted the forests, and now it must turn back these lands, watch them again despoiled, and be ready to take them back as delinquent when they are again valueless. It not only must pay expenses when no revenues are forthcoming, but it will be abused for its efforts to protect its other real taxpayers as well.

"County board members have been fearless in their determined efforts to protect resort men, summer home owners and business men who have declared that they will not sell the county to outsiders interested only in cutting its young timber. Every resident of the county should make it his business to stand behind his town chairman on this matter and to help him fight for Vilas County. All the county board asks is that any person wishing to redeem his land sign an agreement that he will not cut pulpwood on it for ten years.

"Any man with honest intentions will not hesitate to sign such an agreement. Indeed, he will agree not to cut the trees on his land for twenty years and then to follow a plan of selective cutting. Meanwhile the rest of us are doing nothing. It is this indifference or unawareness which makes it possible for these cheap timber cutters to get into the county and ruin the region as a resort section.

"At present there are only a few voices lifted in protest. When the trees are all gone, the streams dried up, the lakes fishless, the tourists gone, the resorts empty, the stores deserted and falling into decay, the county bankrupt and tax delinquency reaching appalling proportions, there will be plenty of voices crying in a very real wilderness, but then it will be too late!"

AN INEXPENSIVE ACCESSORY FOR READING MICROFILMS

By Josephine Laxton, Appalachian For. Expt. Sta.

Microfilm service, with its many advantages, is attracting the attention of research workers and librarians, particularly those with limited library facilities. The chief difficulty in the use of these films is the lack of reading mechanisms, which are still in the experimental stage and so far have proved to be expensive and not entirely satisfactory. This applies to both projectors for continuous reading and magnifiers for identifying films and making notes on brief articles. It has been found that full dissecting microscopes are quite satisfactory for this purpose, but they are not always available. To adapt such a microscope without base or mirror, Dr. Arthur P. Jacot and Mr. Harold A. Schaill, of the Appalachian Station, have constructed a very simple apparatus which can be used for extended periods without eyestrain and undue fatigue. A box of 7/8-inch dressed board, 7½-inches square at the ends and 15 inches high was made to be used under the microscope. Three 50-watt bulbs attached to an extension cord were installed at the lower end and a square of frosted glass forms the top. The inside of the box was covered with white paper and holes made near the top to prevent overheating. A piece of thin clear glass over the film holds it flat. As an inexpensive temporary accessory this homemade apparatus is proving very satisfactory.

BEERY RANGERS' FRIEND

Wallace Beery is the rangers' friend. In commenting upon his recent purchase of 160 acres of land in the Salmon River country, Mr. Beery is quoted as saying:

"Those folks up there in the Forestry Service are great people. Accommodating? Say, there isn't anything they won't do to help a fellow have a good trip. So when I found a chance to buy a place, I did."

He intends to start construction on a large hunting lodge as soon as weather permits. He plans to make his trips from his home to the lodge by airplane. - From R-1 Bulletin

ACTIVITIES OF 4-H CLUBS IN CONSERVATION

(From National Report, 1935, by Gertrude L. Warren,
Division of Cooperative Extension, Dept. of Agriculture)

The year 1935 marked another high point in the 4-H conservation program which has developed in an outstanding way in the last few years due largely to the general interest in conservation throughout the United States and to the backing of businessmen, particularly interested in this phase of 4-H club work.

In the forestry program alone there were enrolled 14,830 rural young people, of whom 11,516 completed their demonstrations and reported having participated in a large number of useful activities, such as growing seedlings, planting, thinning, cutting trails, and doing fire prevention work. Three years ago the 4-H clubs of New York State announced on the eighth anniversary of their forestry work that six and a half million trees had been planted on idle acres by club members, and this work has been continuing each year since. New Hampshire 4-H club members planted 206,109 trees on 200 acres of waste land in their State during 1935 in their forestry-planting demonstrations. This surpassed the plantings of the previous year when 197,690 trees were set. Worn-out and abandoned fields, steep slopes, and unused farm corners made up the area and will produce eventually timber for farm use. 4-H club boys and girls in Tennessee, North Carolina, and several other States have been planting black locusts and black walnuts. Black locusts, being in the legume group, do double duty, helping also in the soil conservation program by checking gullying and increasing the nitrogen content of the soil. Some of the 4-H foresters have added to their program the protection of woodlands and forests from fire. Fairfield County, Connecticut, has been one of the prominent pioneers in this work. The first Fairfield County club began, as do most, with hardwood thinning. The father of two of the club members gave them the freedom of his woodlot. The boys learned how to use and care for the axe and saw, became familiar with the valuable native species, and gained some experience from their work. The second year they had plane-table surveying, elementary forest mensuration, and records on tree growth in thinned and unthinned areas. The older boys became interested in fire fighting and followed a program of fire-control methods, trail and firebreak cutting, and fire fighting under the local warden.

Wyoming 4-H clubs participated in a new activity during 1935 known as wildlife conservation. It is not a separate project, but an activity in which all club members may work either as individuals or in groups. They reported studying the wildlife resources of their localities and engaging in actual protection, restoration, or propagation of some form of wildlife.

The 18,000 Kansas 4-H club members did a special piece of conservation work during 1935. The phases to choose from were varied, and included protection or development of certain varieties of flowers, trees, shrubs, birds, or animals, conservation of soil and water, prevention of fires or accidents, preservation and repair of farm buildings, and machinery and similar subjects.

Conservation of wildlife was carried on in 1935 in a number of States by 4-H clubs. In some States, as in Minnesota, it was a general activity which members doing other work added to their club undertaking. In other States, it was a separate piece of work. Massachusetts' 4-H work in conservation, called the four F's - - furs, feathers, fins, and forests, is a well-known example.

The soil on the home farm, what different crops and fertilizers do to it, how best to keep it at home, - - these are the problems 4-H club members have been led to consider ever since the work started. Early club boys made their reputations on diversified farming, demonstrating what their soil could do with desirable crops when managed rightly. Today their demonstration crops for soil improvement include alfalfa, sweetclover and other clovers, vetch, lespedeza, soybeans, cowpeas, velvetbeans, and other legumes coming into popularity. At Missouri 4-H camps in recent summers, the members brought samples of soils from the various fields of their home farms and were taught in camp how to test them for lime and phosphate requirements. Terracing, in a number of States, has been one of the soil-conserving projects for 4-H club members for some years. In Oklahoma, one of the States with a long record in this work, 4-H club members regularly demonstrate measuring slopes and running terrace lines, testing and adjusting the farm level. They may work out special field problems, or run a profile for a drainage ditch line. Recently they have helped to locate and lay out farm ponds. Last year 628 Oklahoma club members ran terrace lines on 27,685 acres.

FIRST TIMBER SALE OF THE FOREST SERVICE

By Robert F. Bucknam, Medicine Bow

It was my good fortune while at the Training Camp to visit the site of the first timber sale made by the Forest Service, commonly known as Case 1. It will be interesting to know the facts concerning this sale. An excellent fully-stocked pole stand is to be found, showing that the marking and administration applied at that time could be used with good success today.

Since 1875 mining has been in progress in the Black Hills, and is a heavy consumer of forest products. Soon after the Forest was set aside, the Homestake Mining Company, on April 8, 1898, made application to the U. S. Land Office, then in charge of the Forests, to cut approximately 15,000,000 board feet of timber. This office delegated J. F. Clark, W. H. B. Kent, Smith Riley, Arthur McCready, George Lytle, Fred Whitney, Arthur Lynn and N. E. Peterson to administer the sale. Cutting began about Christmas, 1899, and continued until April, 1908, in the Nemo District along Jim and Este Creeks. Eight contracts were let for the eight sections comprising the sale.

During the first year an 8" diameter limit was used, but this was gradually raised to 14". Utilization was very close. With heavy cutting during the first year to 8" and to the 14" diameter limit during the last years, an average of 5,000 board feet per acre was produced. Upon request of the Bureau of Forestry, later the Forest Service, the method of cutting was later modified so that not more than two of the larger trees could be left per acre for seed purposes. The contract required that the brush be piled by the operator and all tops cut into cordwood.

Logging was done mainly with horses, a few oxen being used, however. The timber was hauled to the fork of Jim and Este Creeks where a sawmill had been erected. Here the logs were sawed into mine props and hauled by railroad, which had been extended from the west to Deadwood and Lead. Incidentally the present Este CCC camp occupies the site of this sawmill.

It was necessary to grant the company four extensions of time in order to complete the contract. During the 8-1/3 years, approximately 15,000,000 board feet of timber and 5,100 cords of wood were removed. Payments were made in three installments of $5,343.10 each. The live timber was advertised for $1.00 per M board feet, 25¢ per cord for the wood from tops and branches of live trees, 50¢ per M bd. ft. for standing dead timber, and 15¢ per cord for down timber. Much dead timber was present as a result of the heavy Black Hills beetle infestation.

Inasmuch as this was the first sale to be made, various methods of marking and sale administration were tried. The average stand per acre left after cutting was 482 board feet. After twenty-four years the stand per acre was 2,611 board feet, an increase of 2,128 board feet, or 441.6 percent. In spite of the excellent stand and good growth, it has been found that the present cutting cycle is too short and needs to be lengthened by approximately five years, in order that the stand may reach maturity. - From R-2 Bulletin

YE EDITOR DISCOVERS

The National Forest annual fire reports for 1936 have now been received from all Regions and the summaries by Regions and States are being compiled. The final figures show that 16,827 fires (11,664 of them man-caused) were fought by the Forest Service in 1936. This number is nearly 6,000 more than occurred in 1934, which previously has held the record for fires in a single year. Of last year's fires 9,083 were in the Eastern, North Central, and Southern Regions where, by a strange coincidence, Regions 8 and 9 had the same number, 4,152. Region 7 had to fight 779. Of the 437,432 acres burned inside National Forest boundaries (protection boundaries in 7, 8, and 9) 163,931 acres were in Region 9. Region 8 came next with 99,211 acres burned over, followed by Region 5 with 78,230. Region 1's 1936 burned area is 46,395 acres. The next in order is Region 2 with a reported burned area of 16,071, followed by Region 7's 14,205 acres. Region 6 had a burn of 8,923 acres; Region 3 had 5,398, and Region 4 had 4,130 acres swept by fires. The Alaska season was unusually severe (for them) with 40 fires burning 978 acres.

- - - - - - - -

Director Fechner has announced that a recent communication prepared for the War Department by the Office of Education disclosed that the latest statistical reports from the various camps showed that 21,183 enrollees were enrolled in correspondence instruction courses which they study during their spare time after the day's work is done. In its communication, the Office of Education stated that correspondence course material is now being supplied enrollees by scores of colleges and universities, by state departments of education and by private institutions.

"Eighteen colleges and universities have granted special rates to the camps for correspondence instruction," the Office of Education stated in its communication. "The charge runs from $.50 to $1.50 per course, which is about one-tenth of the regular cost. Institutions granting this concession are Indiana University, Louisiana State University, Oklahoma A. and M. College, University of Arkansas, University of Chicago, University of Colorado, University of Florida, University of Georgia, University of Idaho, University of Kansas, University of Missouri, University of Nebraska, University of North Carolina, University of South Dakota, University of Tennessee, University of Texas, University of Wisconsin, and University of Wyoming."

"Among the correspondence courses being taken most extensively by CCC men are: English grammar, typing, bookkeeping, accounting, business English, American history, auto mechanics, Diesel engines, radio operation, forestry, and social science. Among those enrollees wishing to finish up their work for high school credit, courses in English, history, algebra, civics, and commercial subjects are most popular."

- - - - - - -

Practicing what they believe in, the Girl's Club of the Regional Office of Milwaukee will establish their own forest plantation soon, according to a recent Region 9 news release. The area will be on one of the nearby National Forests, and the club is raising funds to pay for the actual planting. The land and trees will be furnished by the Forest Service. To gain first hand information about forest activities which they handle daily in the form of reports and plans, the club recently made a trip into the forest region of northern Wisconsin. With this information, and with tools borrowed from a CCC camp these women employees of Uncle Sam will, as soon as weather permits, dedicate their plantation, expecting to enlarge it each year.

- - - - - - - - -

An area of approximately 70,000 acres of high alpine country along the Wind River range in the Popo Agie and Little Wind River drainages in the Washakie National Forest, Wyoming, was recently designated as the Popo Agie Primitive Area. The Popo Agie area is primitive in all respects, there are no roads and few trails. It contains seventy-five mountain lakes, of which Grave Lake is the largest and most attractive. This lake has an area of 250 acres. The canyons are deep and precipitous. The Continental Divide, which forms the west boundary of the area is dotted with innumerable peaks. Of these peaks, Windriver is the highest and most noteworthy, reaching an elevation of 13,200 feet.

- - - - - - - - -

A weekly bulletin service on the condition of ski trails in the White Mountain National Forest is maintained by Region 7. It is distributed each Thursday to twenty key newspapers in New England, outing clubs, and other centers of information, including the State Planning and Developing Commission of New Hampshire and the New England Council. These reports are also teletyped from the Northern Broadcasting Company in Laconia which is the New Hampshire correspondent for the Yankee Network News Service. Among the important purposes of this service are, first, to further identify the Forest in the public mind, and second, to keep the public acquainted with current conditions and thus avoid disappointments that might arise among those groups which might visit the Forest ski centers expecting conditions to be always excellent.

- - - - - - - - -

One of the most interesting, and potentially valuable, projects at present under way in California -- under the combined auspices of the California Department of Natural Resources and two Federal agencies; namely the Works Progress Administration and the U. S. Division of Forestry -- is the WPA National Forests Models Project at San Francisco, says a San Francisco report in American Lumberman (March 13). In the workshops set aside for this activity, relief maps of the eighteen major forest areas of California are being built. These maps, when completed, will give detailed information covering almost two-thirds of the State's area. The data necessary to the construction of the relief maps are taken from contour maps developed over a long period of years by field engineers of the U. S. Forest Service.

TRAGEDY AVERTED

What might have been pathetic tragedy near Free Soil, Michigan, was narrowly averted recently when a sharp-sighted CCC enrollee truck-driver caught a glimpse of a small red cloth hanging from the window of a lonely Michigan cabin. The previous week an old man living alone in a small cabin miles from his nearest neighbor lay crippled with rheumatism and ill with the flu. The fire had gone out long ago, and although fuel was piled outside the door, it might as well have been in the next township. In the hope of stopping one of the passing trucks, the old man hit upon the idea of placing a bit of red cloth used on an old hunting coat in the window as a signal. Fortunately, CCC Enrollee Lawson of Camp Free Soil on the Mainistee National Forest saw the SOS and reported it to his foreman. A car was dispatched to the cabin to investigate. While one man went for a doctor whose attention was much needed, another built a fire, piled fuel within easy reach, drew water and prepared food. Each day thereafter, a CCC truck stopped and the driver rendered what assistance was necessary. The old man is now up and around, able to take care of himself, and well on the road to recovery. - R-9 Daily Contact

LIBRARY
Shelterbelt Project

SERVICE BULLETIN

CONTENTS CONFIDENTIAL

LIBRARY
JAN 31 1950
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WE ARE COMING TO RECOGNIZE AS NEVER BEFORE THE RIGHT OF THE NATION TO GUARD ITS OWN FUTURE IN THE ESSENTIAL MATTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE PAST WE HAVE ADMITTED THE RIGHT OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO INJURE THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC FOR ITS OWN PRESENT PROFIT xxx THE TIME HAS COME FOR A CHANGE AS A PEOPLE WE HAVE THE RIGHT AND THE DUTY xxxx TO PROTECT OURSELVES AND OUR CHILDREN AGAINST THE WASTEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES, WHETHER THAT WASTE IS CAUSED BY THE ACTUAL DESTRUCTION OF SUCH RESOURCES OR BY MAKING THEM IMPOSSIBLE OF DEVELOPMENT HEREAFTER

Theodore Roosevelt

Vol. XXI No. 8 Washington, D. C. April 19, 1937

SECRETARY WALLACE WARNS AGAINST EXPLOITATION OF SOUTHERN FORESTS

(From his address "Foundations of Southern Prosperity"
at Second Annual Fat Cattle Show and Sale of the Twin States
Livestock Association, Augusta,
Georgia, March 31, 1937.)

Looking forward and counting the vital sources of income, the South rightly has high hopes of the productivity of its forests. They are today among the soundest physical bases of future prosperity for this region.

Nature has made the South one of the world's finest timber producing regions. Some of the very factors of climate and soil which bother farmers in other respects are fine for trees. The warm moist weather makes rapid tree growth, and the short winters give a long growing season. Without doubt, the Southeast has potentially a rich source of future income in its forests.

Agriculture and industry both have a great stake in the proper development of these timber resources. Farmers having tracts of timber on their farms have a special interest in it. For them, timber production may become a part of diversified farming, helping to relieve them of dependence upon a single cash crop.

Rapid expansion is now taking place in the pulp and paper industry in the Southeastern timber regions that flank the coast. Estimates of the increase in pulp mill capacity already in sight are around 75 percent.

Naturally and logically, the coastal region looks upon this development with hope. Southeastern agriculture and industry see in it the prospects of increased employment, renewed business activity, and new buying power for the products of farm and factory.

Apparently it is possible for all these hopes and more to be realized. If the forest resources can be reasonably managed there should be no danger. If the pulp wood should be cropped systematically, no one would need to be afraid about the results of increased mill activity. By that cropping practice, forests are managed so that the annual cut does not exceed the yearly growth of forests. In this way, the supply of timber is not exhausted. Systems of forest protection are in use in every country in Europe. Not a single one of those countries permits the unbridled exploitation of forests. The kind of mill and lumbering operation which means cutting the entire forest, with destruction of the industry and the communities depending on it, is not allowed.

If systems of forest management could be set up in this region the rich returns realizable from your forests should be made permanent. Already there is a good deal of competition for the South's timber. In the market, besides the pulp mills, are the turpentine industry, the saw timber mills, and the pile and pole industries.

The situation in the Southern pulp wood area is worthy of forethought because of experience in other parts of the country. Take for example the Lake States region of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Once the great forests of that region supplied the lumber to build the towns and cities of the Midwest empire, and shipped more supplies to the East. But today the region is importing lumber and the Midwest farmers are paying more in long haul freight costs alone than short haul lumber, including freight, formerly cost them.

The penalties of planless exploitation of timber are well known to the people of regions which have been deforested. In the cutover areas abandoned ghost towns afford a parallel to the ghost farms of the worst of our eroded lands. The jobless mill and timber workers and their families are the human casualties of deforestation. The costs of heedless exploitation of forests whether measured in money, in losses of soil, in exposure to floods, or in human misery, are tremendous.

But now while there is time, I should like to point out that the gains from forethought in handling forests, from management and protection against over-exploitation can also be very great.

The gap that separates promising and beneficial development on the one hand from dangerous over-exploitation on the other may not be very wide. The fact is that, unless forest management methods are applied, the expansion of pulp mill capacity in that part of the South that borders the coast is getting close to the danger line. I doubt if there has been as yet any expansion beyond the producing capacity of the forests in the areas where the new pulp mills are locating, provided the timber is harvested on a rotation basis according to accepted principles of forest management. But I am convinced that a note of warning should be sounded. I am especially anxious to give this warning now, because it is not yet too late to do the main things that need to be done to meet the situation. The region can in my judgment have a permanent instead of temporary source of income from its forests if steps are taken promptly to avoid the dangers I have described.

DEADLY SALT LICKS

By John H. Hatton, Washington

The Literary Digest of May 9, 1936, carried an item under the above title.

"Salt may never have caught a single bird, but it has destroyed many an American deer. According to the United States Forestry Service most of the hundreds of deer killed by trains every year are lured to the tracks by salt used during the winter to keep switches from freezing.

"Between now and next winter, foresters will experiment to find some odorous substance that deer will hate, and will urge railroad men to mix it with the salt to chase away rather than attract the animals."

Now comes the Heyden Chemical Corporation, 50 Union Square, New York, in a letter to which the above referred to clipping is nicely stapled and which says:

"If you are interested we can furnish you an oil that can be mixed with salt, which is perfectly harmless to humans or animals and yet so objectionable in taste that no animal would touch it."

The Service Bulletin is not an advertising medium any more than it is permissible to hang one of those pretty pictured calendars we get from our local grocer or insurance agency about December 25 anywhere except in the kitchen, from which position the average housewife promotes it to the waste paper basket sooner or later.

We have to deal with averages to be strictly scientific and impersonal. Anyway I never seem to have a calendar when and where I need it or where I remember last exhibiting it. We are simply expressing our interest in feeding deer something besides "cow catchers" which, by the way, are not listed in our wildlife palatability tables; and we wonder how large is this deer mortality problem and whether the field has corralled any interesting recent information on it, or its remedy.

PINON NUTS

By C. R. Towne, San Juan

The production of pinon nuts in the Southwest, including a considerable area of Colorado, is an industry that flourishes without the interest or knowledge of many people outside of those most immediately concerned. It is impossible to state how many times the globe could be encircled by the pinon nuts produced in a given year if such nuts (meaning those gathered) were laid end to end. However, the business is big enough to form an important part of the activity of several mercantile companies in Durango, Colorado; Gallup and Albuquerque, New Mexico; New York and other similar cities. The dealers in New York City, as may be expected, are interested in foreign as well as domestic distribution.

Pinon nuts are gathered mostly by Indians and Mexicans in southern Colorado and northern New Mexico. The pinon cones open in early fall while hanging on the trees, and the nuts fall from the cones. Wagon tarpaulins or tent flies are spread under the tree, and then by vigorously shaking the trees or whipping the branches with clubs, the nuts are made to fall from the cones to the canvas and are then gathered up. The nuts are then sorted from the cones, bracts, needles, twigs, etc., by hand. This is usually done by the women. The light and inferior nuts are often sorted out by emersing the seeds in water. Pinon nuts, before they are put on the market, are often polished, roasted, and sacked in cellophane containers, in amounts that can be sold for five and ten cents per package. The polishing and roasting is done by putting the seeds in a heated rotary drum. Enough heat is applied to the drums to roast the nuts while they are being polished. The nuts change color from a dark brown to bright amber after polishing. I understand that nothing is used as a polishing elment in the drums but the friction of the nuts rolling over one another.

The Indians, as well as the Mexicans, prefer robbing squirrel and chipmunk hordes to the gathering from trees. The squirrel hordes often produce up to forty pounds of nuts each. When nuts are found in the squirrel caches, they are always bright, clean, and of the best quality, bringing the best price on the market.

The market prices last fall were between eleven and fourteen cents per pound. This price is considered quite low, due to the plentiful crop produced. A price up to thirty cents per pound is, however, not uncommon. The demand for pinon nuts has developed in the past twelve to fifteen years from a small business developed by an Albuquerque business woman to an important commercial business handled by some of the largest wholesale groceries in the Southwest.

Most of the pinon nuts used in southwestern Colorado are shipped in from New Mexico. Some nuts are gathered in southern Colorado, but are mostly for home use. An interesting factor dealing directly with the collection of the pinon nuts is that the pinon trees produce only one good crop in about seven years. During that cycle the pinon trees will produce a few seeds for three years, and during the remaining three years the trees are barren.

The Leo Agress, Inc., has developed a machine for shelling pinon nuts, which is patented and has the distinction of being the only one in the United States, according to a western dealer interested in pinon nuts. The owner of the machine operates it himself in Albuquerque, and according to local representatives of the Chas. Ilfield Company, in Durango, few people have ever seen the machine in operation. The business of shelling out pinon nuts is, however, not much of a factor in the pinon nut business, as most of the nuts are sold in the shell. Mr. Robertson, of the Chas. Ilfield Company, estimates that not to exceed five percent of the nuts sold are shelled.

The biggest market for the roasted nuts (unshelled) is in New York City and the immediate vicinity. The bountiful crop produced in New Mexico and adjoining States furnished the Leo Agress, Inc., some three million pounds of nuts this year.

Eating pinon nuts is an art in itself. Indian and Mexican children become expert in this line and can keep a steady flow of nuts going in one side of their mouths and the shells coming out the other. - From R.-2 Bulletin

SOME CCC SAFETY RECORDS

Enrollee Tom Powers, Co. 768, Oden, Ark., who has been driving for two years, with a mileage of more than 50,000 miles, has never had an accident of any kind. When he reached the 40,000 mile mark, Powers received a letter of commendation from the 7th Corps Area Commander and the Commander of the Arkansas district. Powers now has five shiny stars on both ends of his truck, each pair denoting 10,000 miles of driving without an accident.

Truck drivers of Co. 1607, Upson, Wisconsin, have a record that may be unparalleled anywhere. From December 1933, the time the camp was established, until January 1937, trucks of the technical service had no accidents.

Forestry truck drivers of Company 182, West Cornwall, have driven a total of 121,192 miles without an accident of any kind.

The personnel of Company 1851, Gila, New Mex., have kept their "safety flag" flying since the first of the year. The banner remains aloft as long as no accidents occur, and it has not been lowered since the first time it was raised. The enrollees have resolved to keep it flying indefinitely.

- - - - - - - - -

The following items are taken from the column headed HALL OF FAME in Happy Days for February 20, 1937:

"We Noninate:

"Drivers of 170 trucks used on projects of 16 camps throughout Connecticut. For the 12 months ending December 31, these trucks were operated a total of 1,850,000 miles over forest roads and main highways under all kinds of driving conditions without a single accident involving personal injury or loss of life. Roughly, this distance is equivalent to 77 trips around the earth at the equator. A portion of the mileage was accumulated in connection with flood relief work last spring in inundated areas of the State.

"We Nominate:

"Men of Co. 430, Jacksonville, N. C., for operating 173 consecutive days without a lost-time accident. During 1936, the outfit put in 30,000 man-days on work projects with only three lost-time accidents, and technical service trucks have covered 200,000 miles with only one mishap, which was not the fault of the enrollee driver. John Ray, reporting.

"We Nominate:

"Members of Co. 1845, Castle Rock, Col., for starting on their 13th consecutive month without a lost-time accident. No accidents have occurred on the Army overhead since the camp was started in July, 1934. The technical service's nine trucks have traveled 83,820 miles, carrying an average of 120 men to the field daily during the record period. E. T. Poole, CCCPA, reporting.

THE OLDEST FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION

"In the field of research, the public and the Forest Service have a right to expect something from a station that has been in operation for more than a quarter of a century," writes G. A. Pearson, silviculturist at the Southwestern Forest Experiment Station, in commenting on its early history. "Silvicultural research men in this region were always a simple-minded lot who thought that forestry was concerned with forests, and so our accomplishments have all been in the field of old-fashioned forest management. I used to dream of the day when extensive areas of cutover lands would become waving fields of young pine; when pole stands would be thinned and pruned for maximum production; when the experiment station would be able to hand over reliable records of growth, yield and mortality to be used by administration in preparing management plans. These dreams have been realized in even greater measure than I had ever hoped. Cut-over pine lands by millions of acres have restocked under my eyes; I have lived to see the 'hoofed locusts' in full retreat before the advanting tides of pine thickets; I have lived to see thousands of acres subjected to timber stand improvement; I have lived to see yield tables for many aged stands made from records I started 25 years ago. Credit for these accomplishments belongs not to the experiment station alone, for Region 3 has contributed much in money, men and extensive demonstration." Mr. Pearson was formerly the director of that station.— From Region 9 Daily Contact

A CONSERVATIONIST IS DEFINED

The New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, N.Y. gives the following definition of a conservationist:

"The conservationist is essentially unselfish. He is a person willing to give as well as take. He is a person who looks into the future, visualizes the need of posterity and respects that need for he will reflect, 'What I have today is a loan for my lifetime, nothing more. It was provided for past and future generations as well as for me. It is simply my turn to pass it on and if I can with interest'.

"The conservationist has consideration for other folks. He intends to be constructive in thought and act in everything, particularly where people, wildlife and the forests are concerned. He protests against useless destruction of forest, soil and game, and he is intolerant of wasteful practices. He will work for others as well as himself. He realizes that only by team work in upholding the laws of the land can the permanence of American institutions and privileges be maintained, and only by application of scientific principles of conservation can the enjoyment of our great natural resources be secured and perpetuated. He realizes that his part-ownership in these rich possessions imposes the duty to protect and preserve them. He knows that the violation of these principles means depriving himself as well as others of their priceless and irreplacable benefits.

"As a fisherman he is fair to all fishermen; as a hunter he is fair to all hunters; as a frequenter of the forest he is fair to other users of forest camp and trail. In other words, he is a friend of man, of beast, of forest and of stream. He is grateful for the generosity Divine Providence has bestowed upon him; he is a good person to know."

YE EDITOR DISCOVERS

A Fourth Year Anniversary Report covering the activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps during the four years it has been operating was forwarded to the White House on March 31 by Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work.

Included in the Director's report to President Roosevelt was a series of reports prepared by the four departments - War, Interior, Agriculture, and Labor - and the Veterans' Administration. The following extract is from the report of Secretary Wallace:

"Out of all the splendid and permanent and worthwhile conservation work which the CCC has done, their contribution to forest protection and forest planting has been outstanding. Control of and protection against forest fires, tree diseases, and forest insects have been aided immeasurably by the Corps, in every part of the country. Enrollees have proved valiant fire fighters, comparing favorably with seasoned woodsmen; their mere presence in the forests has prevented outbreaks of incendiarism in some localities. They have checked and controlled blister rust in the Northwest, Dutch elm disease in the Northeast, and twig blight in the Southwest. They have battled pine beetles in the western forests, gypsy moth in the East. After they collected the seed, billions of young forest trees have been grown in CCC-built nurseries, and set out by them on bare lands. Even the briefest mention of their fine accomplishments must include their clean-up work in the forest, whereby better growing conditions have resulted, their development of simple camp-grounds and public conveniences for an outdoor forest recreation-demanding public, their work on western livestock ranges where they have built division fences, cleaned out waterholes and developed tanks, built many small upstream dams - all an improvement to National Forest ranges."

- - - - - - - -

In a recent letter from H. S. Newins, Professor of Forestry at the University of Florida, plans for the Austin Cary Memorial Grove are described as follows:

"The memorial will include two stone entrance portals to the Austin Cary Memorial Forest of the University of Florida and also a granite stone from Maine, the birthplace of the late Dr. Cary. Just beyond and within the forest there will be included a memorial grove of 71 slash pines to represent the age attained by Dr. Cary. It is proposed that these trees will be located upon a round acre of land with an open space in the center for a cabin, similar to the Century of Progress Cabin of the Chicago Exposition and which will house the tools and equipment used by Dr. Cary."

It is understood that architectural advice is now being sought by the Committee of the Society of American Foresters, sponsor of the project, and that a more definite proposal will soon be presented. Meanwhile, contributions for the Memorial are being received by members of committees appointed by the various sections. Members are: C. H. Coulter, Ernest F. Jones, A. B. Hastings, A. E. Wackerman, Captain John B. Woods, and H. S. Newins.

- - - - - - - -

According to a recent Department of the Interior news release, reforestation of the Wetherill Mesa in Mesa Verde National Park, in southwestern Colorado, the forest cover on which was burned in the disastrous fire that swept into the park in 1935 from the adjoining Ute Indian Reservation to the south, is planned under a cooperative arrangement between the Forest Service and the National Park Service. The slow recovery of the forest in that region of very light rainfall and the serious erosion that follows in the wake of floods after removal of the vegetative cover, makes the reforestation advisable.

Seeds of the species desired - pinon pine and juniper - will be furnished by the officials of Mesa Verde National Park to the Forest Service, which will then grow the seedlings to the age desired and return the stock to the park for planting.

The plan calls for the planting of about 50,000 trees a year until the desired reforestation has been obtained. Two-thirds of the trees planted will be pinon and one-third juniper, the normal ratio of the two species in the park.

- - - - - - - - -

"The Wildlife Society", composed of active and associate members, was organized at the Wildlife Conference in St. Louis, February 27 - March 2. Active members are those actually engaged in the practice or teaching of wildlife research, management, or administration, or those who are graduate students of these subjects. Associate members are those interested and who are sponsored by two active members.

The official organ, "The Journal of Wildlife Management" will be a quarterly edited by W. L. McAtee, U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C. Many foresters are interested in the objectives of the society and will wish to contribute to the Journal. The first issue of the Journal will probably appear in July of this year.

- - - - - - - - -

Approximately 215,000,000 trees were planted on the National Forests during the past year, topping the previous all-time high mark set in 1935 by more than 60 percent.

Nearly 90 percent of the total planting was done in the National Forests in the Lake States and in the South. Region 9 reported the reforestation of 141,478 acres, which represents the planting of more than 140,000,000 trees. In Michigan alone, some 78 million trees were planted. Wisconsin was in second place with some 40 million trees planted on its National Forests. Major species planted in the Lake States Region were Norway and Jack Pine.

In the South, where approximately 55 million trees were planted, Louisiana and Mississippi each reported the planting of approximately 22 million trees - mainly longleaf, slash and loblolly pine - on National Forest land within their boundaries during the planting season which ended in the spring of 1936.

The 1936 planting program in the National Forests west of the Great Plains saw the reforestation of nearly 20,000 acres, requiring approximately 19 million trees. Five million were planted in Idaho; National Forests of Washington and California reported the planting of about 3,000,000 trees each. Colorado, Nebraska, and Montana were next, in the order named, with plantings ranging from 2,500,000 to 1,400,000 trees.

- - - - - - - - -

4-H club enrollment in 1936 passed the million mark for the first time, exceeding the 1935 membership by almost 150,000 boys and girls. Early reports indicate the total may pass 1,130,000 members.

WOODHEAD APPOINTED CHIEF OF RANGE MANAGEMENT

Philip V. Woodhead, Assistant to the Assistant Regional Forester in charge of Range Management in Region 2, has been appointed Assistant Chief of the Division of Range Management in Washington. The appointment was effective April 1.

During the past year, Mr. Woodhead has had charge of the range distribution survey of the Forest Service, a study of the economic factors related to grazing use in the National Forests. Since he entered the Forest Service in 1916, Mr. Woodhead also has served in various capacities on five National Forests and was Forest Supervisor on the Routt and Medicine Bow National Forests in Colorado and Wyoming, before going to the Denver office in 1935. During Mr. Woodhead's assignments on various National Forests, he has effectively handled important economic, range conservation, and organizational problems, and is especially fitted for his new position.

WHEN SNOW WAS A JOB - NOT A WINTER SPORT

Clearing 3,000 miles of snow bound roads, giving relief to 428,000 sheep and 27,000 cattle - that is the simple word summary of the Forest Service part in the gigantic cooperative effort to help pull the Utah and Nevada livestock industry through one of the most severe desert winters on record. And the work was done entirely with CCC enrollees and their foremen, a total of 115 men, plus 39 foremen, from 11 camps, in addition to a number of Supervisors and Rangers. Twenty-six tractors with trailbuilder and snow plow blades, and forty-six service and snow plow trucks were used. The tractors were operated a total of 4,100 hours, many units being run in continuous shifts during the three weeks of intensive operations. The trucks traveled nearly 25,000 miles.

A general staff composed of representatives of participating agencies directed the work from a central office in Salt Lake City, and various contact men located at important points in the critical areas kept the headquarters staff advised on road conditions and where assistance was most urgently needed. The State Road Commission, Soil Conservation Service, Division of Grazing, Park Service, and the several counties also functioned during the emergency. The combined efforts of all agencies in clearing roads and hauling feed, prevented losses to stockmen, the sum total of which will never be known.

The unprecedented snowfall during late January and early February deeply covered the forage on the winter ranges in southern Utah, parts of Nevada and the Arizona strip. Livestock accustomed to open grazing were hampered and stalled by drifts and the deep mantle of snow. The forage is normally scant on desert ranges and to search for it under the snow was difficult. The high winds and sub-zero weather added to the difficulties. Temperatures as low as 40 degrees below were recorded. In spite of the difficultires and obstacles, the men carried on and their efforts added another colorful chapter to the history of the western livestock industry. - From R-4 Bulletin

LIBRARY
Shelterbelt Project

JAN 31
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE
U S
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SERVICE BULLETIN

CONTENTS CONFIDENTIAL

> WE ARE COMING TO RECOGNIZE AS NEVER BEFORE THE RIGHT OF THE NATION TO GUARD ITS OWN FUTURE IN THE ESSENTIAL MATTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES. IN THE PAST WE HAVE ADMITTED THE RIGHT OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO INJURE THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC FOR ITS OWN PRESENT PROFIT xxx THE TIME HAS COME FOR A CHANGE. AS A PEOPLE WE HAVE THE RIGHT AND THE DUTY xxxx TO PROTECT OURSELVES AND OUR CHILDREN AGAINST THE WASTEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES, WHETHER THAT WASTE IS CAUSED BY THE ACTUAL DESTRUCTION OF SUCH RESOURCES OR BY MAKING THEM IMPOSSIBLE OF DEVELOPMENT HEREAFTER.
>
> Theodore Roosevelt

Vol. XXI No. 9 Washington, D. C. May 3, 1937

TELEPHONITIS

By the Roving Reporter

If the Forest Service is going to spend $108,000 every year for telephone, telegraph, and postage, Public Problem No. 1 -- to adopt an Edgar Hoover phrase -- should be to help the Service get its money's worth. In telephoning, especially, there are many everyday aids for doing a better job -- though none quite equal in efficiency the gadgets described in the April issue of the Readers' Digest. It seems Europe has an attachment for the telephone which tells you, if you call someone who is out, at what hour he will return. Another attachment permits you to dictate a message, to which the absent telephonee listens when he returns to his desk. In Sweden you can call a specified number and get a report on the weather conditions of the next day or so. This report is given mechanically, the sound records being changed every few hours to bring the information up-to-date.

As, when, and if, you say, the Forest Service had these little conveniences, telephonic service would indubitably be improved. Yet there are better aids at hand which, if used consistently, would result in such multiplied efficiency that a report on results would be, for sheer bulk, a worthy contemporary of "Gone With the Wind."

According to recent literature on the subject, the first happy condition which should prevail throughout Forest Service offices is that of answering all telephone calls promptly. Nothing is more irritating to the other fellow than having to wait for you to answer. He shrugs a shoulder and draws up a biased personal opinion of you and your Bureau. A voice calling in the wilderness of wires comes before private affairs. The call may interfere with your work or your plans, but none the less you should answer, and answer cheerfully and willingly. Promptness is necessary also to prevent a report of, "No answer", by the operator to the party making the call. It is not necessary to make a wild dash for the telephone when it rings, but waste no time in replying. If a call occurs when you are occupied with important matters, make sure you know just where you break off, so that you can pick up the task without confusion or loss of time upon return. Friendliness is expected as a matter of course.

When answering, always use an identifying name -- the Bureau (or Division) name, and/or your own name. Cut out the time-wasting, out-of-date, all-too-common, "Hello". Let your golden voice tell the caller-upper, at first crack, what he's interested in knowing, instead of taking up his time with meaningless words. Since gestures and changes of facial expression cannot be used in telephoning, you have to supply the emphasis they lend by giving more weight and significance to your words. Effective telephone service requires that each call be as brief as possible. A telephone call interrupts the one who receives it, even if it does not interrupt the maker of the call. The sooner the interruption is past, the better.

Speak distinctly and about as loudly as in ordinary conversation. Don't mumble -- don't whisper -- don't shout. Speak directly into the transmitter (not over it or to one side), with the lips about an inch from the mouthpiece. Don't try to talk with a cigar, pipe, or pencil in your mouth. Your voice over the telephone is the Forest Service. Arouse in outsiders the desire to compliment the Forest Service on its voice. You can have a good telephone personality if you'll be careful about your voice. The voice with a smile wins! (Italics mine) Shut your eyes and listen to a conversation. How much is lost -- gestures, facial expression, the lights and shades of meaning! Though no smile nor gesture can be seen at the other end of the wire, you can put a tone or "sparkle" in your voice which will serve equally well.

The most desirable voice for telephone purposes is the resonant, ringing voice -- not loud so much as clear and firm. It is secured by speaking with the lips drawn well apart, showing the teeth. Words uttered by owners of stiff jaws, lazy lips, and sleepy tongues sound mumbled, shut in, "swallowed". The higher pitches are more easily heard, although not always so pleasing. Use the upper range of your voice if it is low in pitch, yet, obviously, avoid shrillness or squeakiness, or any effect of strain or affectedness. The tone can be made kindly, or anxious, or grave, or firm, or what you will. Avoid speaking loudly for emphasis, as the listener does not like to be shouted at. Forget this point and you may expect the usual harvest after sowing dragon's teeth.

Over the telephone it's more important to speak unhurriedly, as well as distinctly, than when face to face. If you try to "talk a blue streak" the chances are you won't be understood and you'll have to waste time repeating. Get rid of the long-distance obsession that your time will be up before you've finished talking. The speaker who gabbles need not expect to be understood. Likewise, he who talks with extreme deliberation and with many pauses and "ER's" will weary the listener. A calm, unhesitating rate is effective. Properly used, the pause is a help, but hesitating speech breaks up the meaning, irritates the listener.

The problem of correct pronunciation is twofold: it requires correct enunciation, giving the right sound to each letter and each group of letters; and correct articulation, the proper division of syllables. Articulation consists in grouping letters in a manner that results in easy yet clear speech. For example, the expression "not at all" is never articulated as it is printed, but as if it were "not-tat-tall". Final letters of words or syllables are often run on to the following words or syllables in a way that is manifestly natural and desirable. But faulty articulation results from this natural habit. A speaker using such diction as "wotcha gona tellum" or "wadjado" (just fair samples) stamps himself as an undesirable.

Certain letters give trouble because it is practically impossible to make them resonant, or else to give them distinctive sounds; these are l,m,n,r,f,v,s and z. The chief difficulty with these letters arises in giving names and addresses. The remedy consists in spelling the troublesome name - take Fran, for example - in either of two ways: f as in father, r as in rub, a, n as in north; or f d-e-f, r p-q-r, a, the first letter, n l-m-n, Fran.

Since your instrument is every inch a telephone and worthy of your best efforts, further hints about its proper care and use will appear in an early issue of the Bulletin.

IS SLASH DISPOSAL ESSENTIAL FOR REGENERATION?

By Rolfe E. Anderson, Willamette

An examination by sample plot method was recently made for reproduction on the French Creek cut-over area logged by the Hammond Lumber Company between 1928 and 1934. On this area slash disposal has been well accomplished on nearly all south and west exposures but rather intermittently on north slopes due to their cool, moist condition. Nearly the entire area is steep and rugged, the timber being cut out along the main creek reaching back ¼ to ½ mile on either side. This examination offered an excellent opportunity to compare reproductivity on slash burned vs. non-burned areas on northern and southern exposures.

The most recent cutting on southern exposures, partially burned in 1934, showed no reproduction on burned areas. Spots of this area unburned, however, showed 1 to 4 year old stocking, medium to full. On north exposures where slash was heavy and unburned, no reproduction subsequent to logging existed.

An earlier cutting burned in 1929 was then examined and revealed the following: By and large, areas having direct southern exposures and without any protective shade of brush growth, etc., showed no regeneration. Where a medium to light stand of brush covers these southern exposures, a medium to poor stand of 2 to 4 year old seedlings was established. Under a canopy of heavy brush, however, as in alder swales, no reproduction was found. On burned-over northern exposures of comparable steepness, a full stocking was present. On unburned areas where heavy slash remained on the ground, practically no reproduction could be found.

General climatic and site conditions are similar over this drainage. Most of this area has an abundant to medium supply of seed. It is concluded, therefore, that the reason for differences in stocking is due to intensity of sunlight and warmth of surface soil, which is the germinating bed of the seedling. On direct southern exposures no reproduction occurred, which was attributed to the drying out and scorching effects of the sun on the bare soil. On these burned-over slopes some reproduction is coming in, following the growth of brush. This partial covering is necessary to protect the ground from excess heating and scorching of young seedlings. It is significant that in areas burned 7 years ago nearly all seedlings are under 3 years old. Four years were necessary for growth of a protective cover of brush. Moreover, on such slopes where slash was unburned, areas are medium to well-stocked with trees springing up immediately following logging. The slash in this case provides the necessary ground cover.

On the other hand, northern exposures need all the sunlight available on the soil surface. When well burned good reproduction occurred, but due to poor burning conditions found on such aspects slash is largely unburned and practically no regeneration is yet forthcoming.

Ignoring protective requirements and considering only silvicultural factors, it seems apparent that slash disposal on southern exposures is not essential to regeneration, but retards its coming. Furthermore, slash disposal is essential to good regeneration on northern exposures, as it uncovers the soil surface to sunlight and warmth.

BRITISH FOREST SERVICE WORKER PRAISES U.S. SHELTERBELT

"Circling the globe in a search for the latest and best methods of tree planting, A. J. Grasovsky, assistant conservator of forests for the British colonial forest service, conferred here (Huron, South Dakota) with A. L. Ford, state shelterbelt director, and F. A. Frederickson, in charge of the wind study project being conducted by the U. S. Forest Service north of Huron.

"'The Federal Shelterbelt project in the Middle West in America is the most promising of definite beneficial results to agriculture of any in the world,' Mr. Grasovsky said. 'Although similar projects in other parts of the world may vary in technique, there can be no comparison in magnitude or in the way in which the job is being done.'

"Mr. Grasovsky's home is in Jerusalem, Palestine, where he holds a similar position to that which he holds in the British colonial forest service. Recently, however, he has been at the Imperial Forestry Institute at Oxford University in England where he lectured and it is from that institution that he comes to the Middle West. His study of plains tree plantings has already taken him to many remote spots in the world. Shortly ago he completed a trek across the Sahara Desert with the French Foreign Legion. Prior to that he crossed the Akaba Valley between the Dead and Red Seas on camel back. His routing from here will take him to the West and Southwest in the United States. From there he will go to Japan and then into the Malay States and India.

"From his observations of the march of deserts and the reclamation of dead lands in Asia Minor and elsewhere throughout the world, Mr. Grasovsky is convinced that shelterbelts offer one of man's best answers to the problems of wind and water erosion. Much progress along this line has been made in northern Palestine, he said.

"Ignorance and laziness in the use of soil have caused the most advanced civilizations of their time to collapse, Mr. Grasovsky declared in discussing his studies in Mesopotamia, where soils depleted hundreds of years ago will require hundreds of more years before they are productive. Such a destruction of soils is possible in the Middle West, he said, unless steps are taken to prevent it.

"'The shelterbelt will greatly assist in stopping the rapid deterioration and retrogration of soil in this country,' the British visitor declared. 'In many cases where deterioration has not gone too far, trees will help to bring about recovery and make agriculture profitable and life more enjoyable.'

"Mr. Grasovsky said that the wind project north of Huron was the most elaborate ever undertaken in any country". – Associated Press Dispatch.

TROPICAL "VIRGIN" FORESTS

By Louis S. Murphy, Washington

Mr. Jackson has given a very interesting account (Service Bulletin, April 5) of the Caribbean (formerly Luquillo) National Forest. Had he omitted his last sentence ("In the distance, clothing the mountains to their summit, can be seen one of the last virgin forest areas in Puerto Rico.") it would have been an accurate one as well.

To term any forest, "virgin", in the tropics is extremely hazardous. This is particularly so in the case of the tropical forest jungle, or rain forest, which abound in the constantly humid regions such as the Sierra de Luquillo.

In my bulletin "The Forests of Porto Rico" (U.S.D.A. Bul. 354) under the caption "Rain Forests of the Luquillo" (p.31) appear the following.

"While these (tropical rain) forests are usually considered to be undisturbed original growth, such is not, strictly speaking, the case, for cedro and others of the more valuable woods have been taken out a tree at a time by a gradual culling process extending over many years.

"Two subordinate types within the tropical rain-forest belt of the Luquillo are the 'hurricane hardwood' and 'sierra palm' types. The former, occupying the places of greatest exposure, the ridge summits and the easterly slopes above 2,500 feet elevation particularly, is a low, gnarled, and stunted tree growth, mainly of the inferior species. Scarcely 25 feet high, the stands are in most places very dense and the limbs of the trees interlace and are covered with water-laden moss. For days at a time this type may be continuously bathed in moisture by the clouds, which leave the summits of these mountains only intermittently during a considerable part of the year."

A footnote explains how the author came to select the name "hurricane hardwoods" for this type. An American resident who came to live at the foot of El Yunque, the highest peak, in the winter of 1899-1900 stated to him that the summit of one of the peaks visited by the author was stripped entirely bare of all vegetation (presumably due to the severe hurricane of 1898) and remained so for 2 to 3 years afterward. Then gradually it showed patches of green and eventually became entirely covered. Furthermore, as the footnote points out, the account of an exploration made of El Yunque by Dr. George Eggar in 1887 did not remark on the presence of any such type of growth as the author found in 1911-12.

Forests in such situations grow so luxuriantly and tree generations are relatively so short that it does not take long for temporary types in the absence of the disturbing influences which brought them into existence to be replaced by more permanent ones which in turn soon take on the appearance of having always grown there.

RECRUITING PERSONNEL

By W. L. Barker, Jr., R. 9

Summer guard selection service offered for the first time this year by the Personnel Management Division of the Washington Office is assisting the field in picking 57 forestry students for regular temporary positions.

Nine Regions and Experiment Stations requested recommendations on 57 students, and a few requests came in later. The innovation was the elimination of competition among the field offices, which has caused confusion among the schools, students and employing agencies in the past. A separate list was prepared to fill each request, which included the kind of men desired insofar as they were available and gave reasonable consideration to the students' preferences as to work and location.

Five hundred and seventeen personnel memoranda on junior and senior students at fourteen forestry schools east of the Mississippi River were used in making the selections. These were obtained by Supervisor A. R. Standing in interviews with the students and conferences with members of the forest school faculties during his lecture tour.

The 100 students selected from these memoranda include only those considered suitable for training who desire Forest Service employment and in all probability can remain on the job during the period desired: seniors, who do not plan to take Civil Service examinations or will not accept Junior Forester or Junior Range Examiner appointments because they will return to school for further work, and juniors. The 57 students recommended were the pick of the suitable 100.

The selection service could have assisted more field offices, if the contacts had included more schools and had been made earlier. Three Regional Offices had completed their arrangements and the contacts did not cover some of the schools from which field offices wished to obtain students.

Large numbers of students have been requested for student assistant positions in the ECW camps and after the allocations of the numbers by schools is made to the Regions, the personnel memoranda on men not previously assigned will be utilized to assist in making the selections.

The personnel memoranda will assist also in selecting men for permanent Junior Forester positions. Some of the men for whom memoranda were obtained have passed the Junior Forester or Junior Range Examiner examination and are eligible for appointment. One Experiment Station was provided with the memoranda for ten top men, two in each of five schools, for an important permanent position. Prompt selection will be made and the other nine returned to the lists for placement in other jobs.

OUR WORSHIP OF THE "PRACTICAL"

By Arthur Koehler, Forest Products Laboratory

Apropos P. A. Thompson's (Willamette) article "Beauty and Man-Made Structures" in the Service Bulletin for April 5, I wonder how many know that the following appears in the preface of Jepson's book "Trees of California"?

"In spite of our worship of the 'practical' it is being more widely recognized that the cultivated man with keen intelligence and a broad and liberal outlook is getting more out of life and is really more practical after all than the so-called practical man who has narrowed his interests to those which concern his immediate personal needs, who is not stirred by the lure of the unknown, and who has 'locked his door against the ideals' and imaginations of humanity."

THE VALUE OF AERIAL MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS IN FIRE CONTROL

By R. C. Fitzgerald, Bitterroot

In the past, when a fire was reported, we obtained a location by cross readings (which did not always correspond on the map to the location as given by the lookouts) and dispatched a man or men according to our best judgment or knowledge of conditions on the ground, supplemented by best description the lookout could give if he could actually see the fire. Fires were not always found in time to corral in the first work period, or in time to prevent their becoming "B" or "C" size, and where this happened it was more often the fault of a poor map and inadequate dispatching facilities than a smokechaser failure. I have in mind several cases of extra-period fires that can be traced to poor location and dispatching, directly chargeable to a poor map.

Further, our past knowledge of what the smokechaser would find when he reached the fire was woefully weak or lacking. We obtained what information we could from the lookout, added our own knowledge of the area (if any) and sent the fireman, hoping he would find the fire and that he would be able to handle it if found.

Thanks to aerial pictures and maps made from them, that kind of dispatching is no longer necessary. Within a few seconds of actual location of a fire, the dispatcher can look at a picture of the area and get sufficient information to accurately calculate probabilities and dispatch with certainty, not by guess or hunch. The pictures show more clearly and definitely than any other method so far devised slopes and exposures, timber and fuel types, continuity of fuels, natural barriers and water and camp possibilities. We can now dispatch with reasonable certainty and direct our smokechasers, not just send them. In other words, we have available a preview of each situation that certainly should be used, as well as a postview for review of action that can and should be used.

After having used the combination of aerial maps and pictures for one field season, I am convinced that no single development has contributed more, or as much, toward a solution of our fire control problem. They certainly give us much needed information that we lacked prior to their development and without which we were forced to use more or less scanty information and guesswork as a basis.

Aerial pictures are valuable and will find increasing use in grazing management, fish and game management and recreational use, road and trail location, and timber and fuel typing, as well as in fire control in all its phases.

If we are going to get away from "guess" and "feeling it in our bones" and take advantage of all available means to better performance, let's not overlook aerial maps and photographs, for I am convinced we have no better means available. – From R-1 Bulletin

YE EDITOR DISCOVERS

A summary of acquisition reports prepared for the National Resources Committee shows 26,041,000 acres yet to be acquired within existing National Forests. Ten percent of this is in farms, but only 2.2 percent is actually farmed. Of 10,097,000 acres not to be acquired in the same forests, 54 percent is in farms and 21 percent is actually farmed.

Of 11,427,000 acres yet to be acquired in established purchase units 30 percent is in farms, but only 9 percent is actually in farm use. Of 3,937,000 acres not to be acquired in the same purchase units 59 percent is in farms and 38 percent is actually in farm use.

In addition to established National Forests and purchase units reports were prepared on (a) 9,935,281 acres of exchange areas, of which 7,877,000 acres is marked for ultimate acquisition, (b) 14,556,077 acres of proposed additions, (c) 9,571,130 acres of proposed purchase areas and (d) 309,625 acres of experimental forests.

Altogether, in the area covered by the reports 57,000,000 acres are classed as yet to be acquired. At the average price of $3.74 paid for 16,131,460 acres purchased under the Weeks Act, $198,640,000 would be needed to purchase this 57,000,000 acres. The tabulations of the NRC reports by units, from which these totals are drawn, have been sent to the Regions for possible use in preparing the report on the proposed expenditure of $750,000,000 in ten years for land acquisition.

- - - - - - - -

The Farm Forestry bill (S 1504) introduced by Senator Norris passed the Senate on April 20. Senator Norris made a very able presentation of the problem and argued strongly for the passage of this bill. A number of other Senators came to his support on the floor in pointing out the importance of reforestation in connection with agriculture and also for straight forestry purposes. An amendment by Senator Norris cutting down the amount authorized was adopted. This would reduce the amount from five million to 2½ million a year. The bill now goes to the House.

- - - - - - - -

A sub-committee of the Water Resources Committee is now working on a statement in which a number of agencies can agree as to the effect of forests and land use practices upon floods and streamflow. This statement will probably be extremely valuable to the position taken by the Department of Agriculture in such matters and will be agreed to by such representatives as the Army Engineers, Geological Survey, Federal Power Commission, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. A document of about 250 pages, prepared by the Forest Service in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service, summarizing all the results of the data available was presented to the sub-committee as a basis for their consideration. It is quite possible that this report will be published under the auspices of either the National Resources Committee or the Department of Agriculture.

- - - - - - - -

Two radio stations, WORK, York, Pennsylvania; and KSOO, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, have been added to the networks of the National Broadcasting Company and beginning Thursday, April 15, will broadcast the National Farm and Home Hour including the Forest Ranger Program, each week day at 11:30 a.m. CST (12:30 p.m. EST).

KSOO operates on a frequency of 1110 kilocycles with a power of 2500 watts. WORK's frequency is 1320 kilocycles with a power of 1000 watts.

The addition of these stations to the Farm and Home Hour program brings the total to 62. The recent signing of these and other stations brought the number of NBC affiliated stations to 124.

- - - - - - - - -

The Flood Control Act of 1936 may be amended this year if the suggestions of the Department are accepted. The two suggestions that have already received the approval of the President are (1) that surveys of the watersheds making up the entire Mississippi Valley by the Department of Agriculture are to be authorized and (2) that in undertaking flood control works on the land, cooperation by the State or by the local people will be required. A hearing before the Flood Control Committee, to which Mr. Silcox has been invited, is expected within the next few weeks.

- - - - - - - - -

The Civil Service Commission has set May 20 for the Junior Forester and May 21 for the Junior Range Examiner examinations.

- - - - - - - - -

A summary by DuPre Barrett, Extension Forester, of private land planting in the State of Georgia shows 42,855 acres reforested during the ten-year period 1927 to 1937. The species planted were: slash pine, 30,222 acres; longleaf pine, 6,961 acres; loblolly pine, 5,421 acres; black locust, 146; other species, 105.

CONGRATULATIONS ON THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF SERVICE

Gifford Pinchot writes to Joe Santucci, junior mimeographing operator, Washington Office:

"I congratulate you heartily on completing thirty-five years of service, and of good, useful, and honorable service, to the Government of the United States. You and I are old friends. We worked together at the beginning when what is now the Forest Service was a little bureau, and we have been friends ever since. I send you my very warmest wishes for a long life and hapiness."

"BLAZING BARRIERS"

At last we are to have a real CCC picture. The Monogram Productions, Inc., of Hollywood starts shooting next week on a motion picture titled "Blazing Barriers." The background setting will be the Angeles Crest Camp on the Angeles National Forest, and the Army and Forest Service are cooperating in the production. Capt. Owen E. Jensen, former Camp Commander of CCC has been secured by Monogram as technical adviser. Edward Arnold, Jr., son of the famous actor of the same name, will play the leading role. - From R-5 Bulletin

1.9
F76

LIBRARY
Shelterbelt Project

LIBRARY
JAN 31 19
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SERVICE BULLETIN

CONTENTS CONFIDENTIAL

> WE ARE COMING TO RECOGNIZE AS NEVER BEFORE THE RIGHT OF THE NATION TO GUARD ITS OWN FUTURE IN THE ESSENTIAL MATTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE PAST WE HAVE ADMITTED THE RIGHT OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO INJURE THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC FOR ITS OWN PRESENT PROFIT xxx THE TIME HAS COME FOR A CHANGE AS A PEOPLE WE HAVE THE RIGHT AND THE DUTY xxxx TO PROTECT OURSELVES AND OUR CHILDREN AGAINST THE WASTEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES, WHETHER THAT WASTE IS CAUSED BY THE ACTUAL DESTRUCTION OF SUCH RESOURCES OR BY MAKING THEM IMPOSSIBLE OF DEVELOPMENT HEREAFTER
>
> Theodore Roosevelt

Vol. XXI No. 10 Washington, D. C. May 17, 1937

SYMPOSIUM ON RURAL POVERTY

(Editor's note: The following memoranda are presented in this issue of the Service Bulletin because it is believed that they contain discussions of a problem in which all members of the Service will be interested. Readers are invited to contribute their comments to the discussion)

The Forest Service As Landlord

By John R. Camp

Until recently I had assumed that acquiring and developing land in a National Forest or a Purchase Unit carried with it a certain responsibility for the welfare of the people living on the area, particularly if they live on the land we acquire. But after spending a few days in the Long Cane Unit in South Carolina, looking into its occupancy problem, I was forced to the sad realization that such broad objectives as "greatest good to the greatest number" and "developing land to its highest use" had been submerged, at least temporarily, in the burdensome and time-consuming work demanded by National Forest administration, ECW, ERA, etc. As I see it, we are facing a dilemma of serious proportions, particularly if the situation in the Long Cane is indicative of conditions in other of our densely populated National Forests and Purchase Units. As for the Long Cane Unit, I would seriously question continuing acquisition work in that area until we have done something about the unwise use and occupancy of National Forest land and guiding occupants to new and better opportunities. We can do something about the social problems in the Unit, help to alleviate farm tenancy and rural poverty and actually apply our high-sounding objectives on the ground. But first we need to give this adjustment work first priority or, at least, second only to the protection of National Forest properties.

Briefly, this is the situation as I see it on the Long Cane Unit:

First, a little of the background on the problem the Forest Service inherited when it started to acquire land in this 431,000 acre area in the spring of 1934. Here is farm tenancy in its advanced stages; 75 percent of the 15,778 people in the Long Cane Unit are tenants, renters, sharecroppers or squatters. Three-fourths of the population is colored. All the evils of the system are apparent - a pauperized and decadent rural population who are "carried" from year to year by a relatively small middle class group of landlords, "crossroads" merchants, and small town bankers. All are victims of the old plantation system which the landowners attempt to perpetuate on a "one crop" economy. Owner-operators of farms are distinctly in the minority. Furthermore, the tenant population has been suppressed through so many generations (unlike the "Arkansas croppers") that independent action and initiative are completely stifled. For example, it is cited that certain WPA workers in the Unit will put in just enough time each month to earn $18 rather than the monthly $23, knowing that this amount will see them through until the next month. Lax supervision and absentee landlordism have brought about serious land abuse and soil wastage in a region that requires the highest type of land management to maintain productivity. It has been estimated that over 90 percent of the area has been cropped, though 70 percent of the Unit is now forested. The entire character of the original forest has been changed from hardwood to pine. As the farm land is "cropped out" more forest land is cleared, continuing an extensive vicious cycle of resource depletion. Erosion here and in the Enoree Unit is the most serious in the South Carolina Piedmont. Until recently woods fires have been prevalent but the excellent educational work of the Forest Service has curbed fires, so I am told.

Progress has been made in the three years the Long Cane Unit has been established; 82,117 acres of land have been approved for purchase or acquired. This acreage was purchased in 385 separate tracts, or an average of 212 acres per tract. Here the special use problem becomes evident. An average of one permit - residence, farming, or a combination of both - is being issued for every tract acquired. To March 30, 124 of these permits (23 residence, 36 farming, 65 residence and farming) were issued. One hundred thirty-four applications were yet to be examined as of this date. The serious feature, however, is that of the 101 farming permits issued, only six are recommended for permanent farm use. The others have been issued because there was no alternative other than eviction.

So this is the dilemma in which we find ourselves. By continuing the occupancy and use of these farms, we are, in effect, perpetuating the present system. The land is unfit for farming - we continue its use for farming purposes. The responsibility of landlord is shifted to the Forest Service and we can not adequately handle it. As a result, the local merchant or banker continues to "carry" Forest Service tenants, paying the permit fee, and providing subsistence goods credited against the crop, usually at an outrageous rate of interest. On the other hand, if we evict these families, where are they to go? Is not our responsibility to see that they do not settle on other poor farm land to be met later on in our purchase program or to move out of the area to be someone else's problem - is not this an attempt to shift responsibility - or to evade a disagreeable task? I think it is. Of course, it would be much easier to administer the Long Cane Unit if we could block in our holdings, move the residents out, and return the land to forest. But would not a better program be to make minor adjustments of families from poor to better farms within the area, where possible, and to guide those who wish to go elsewhere to better opportunities?

The Forest Service is in a position to make some of these minor adjustments within the area now, and this leads me to my first recommendation. One of the tracts acquired in our purchase program includes 190 acres of excellent open and unoccupied farm land. The proposal would be to subdivide this tract into 10 or more 15-acre "one mule" farms and relocate the nearest of our tenants now occupying poor farms. At least one-fourth of the building material could be salvaged from existing structures on the poor farms. The buildings on each unit should consist of a two or three-room house, weather and vermin proof, built of rough lumber and unpainted, a barn, shed and privy, the complete set not to cost more than $1,000. Most important - we should attempt to do this job as we would any normal Forest Service activity, and not as a community project. The experiment would be to develop a technique to handle this adjustment work as a part of our regular National Forest program.

Second, I recommend that someone be assigned to the Long Cane Unit to study the occupancy problem, the adjustment needs, the extent to which we need to buy good farms for resettlement purposes, settler guidance, etc.; in effect, to determine what the Forest

Service needs to handle this adjustment work as a part of our regular activities and to work out cooperative arrangements with other agencies where necessary. I might say in respect to the latter that, with SCS doing erosion control work on good farms in the unit, the AAA proposing to pay benefits for crop reduction on National Forest farm land, the WPA building sanitary privies for Forest Service tenants, the Resettlement Administration making rehabilitation loans to a few Forest Service tenants, plus Government seed loans and various other forms of relief, State aid, and related activities, there is real need for some coordination.

Third, I believe that immediately we should determine by circularizing the regions the extent of special uses of this type and where problems exist, examine the areas.

The Forest Service should find ways and means of financing the proposed relocation job and social study on the Long Cane Unit itself. It is such a vital part of our administration of National Forests. Could not ECW be used? Realizing however important it is to do roadside clean up, landscape fire tower sites, build good roads and install permanent administrative and protection improvements, I cannot but feel that a portion of ECW funds deviated to this work could most effectively accomplish another of our important jobs.

First Things First

By E. A. Foster

This is written to applaud and to punctuate, not to criticize, Mr. Camp's statement.

Some calculations from Camp's figures may help to focus the problem even more clearly than he already has done:

The population of the unit is one person for every 27 acres of gross area. At the rate of five persons per family, there is one family for every 135 acres of land. Since 70 percent of the land is forest, there is an average of 95 acres of forest and 40 acres of non-forest land per family. That should be enough to support them at a decent standard. At the same ratio of five persons per family there are in the neighborhood of 3,000 families, inside the Purchase Unit boundaries. Three-fourths are not landowners. They share crop or rent or squat on the land, many of them on National Forest land. Ignorance, poverty, misery prevail. Basicly, land tenure, the credit system and lack of education are to blame. What are we going to do about it?

Move the people out; depopulate the Unit? How? Where will they go? To aggravate similar problems elsewhere? What, then?

The bare minimum of giving special use permits for temporary occupancy, until times improve? Times won't improve, much, for these people. True, our fair-dealing, special-use system may be a godsend to some of them after years under the oppressing, grinding heel of peonage and near-peonage. But there will still remain the hopeless task of eking an existence out of submarginal land.

Surely, what Camp recommends is a minimum requirement of meeting the situation.

My answer to the question of how we are to do what is needed, not only on the Long Cane, but on other units is the explanation for the title of this paper.

After fire protection, what is the job of first importance on a new unit? Practice indicates that it is to be found in road-building, telephone construction or landscaping (recreational development) or tree planting. But shouldn't it be a program of land-use adjustments? Of getting the poor land out of cultivation, and the good land into cultivation, at least to the extent necessary and desirable in taking care of the people living in the unit, and possibly to the extent feasible and desirable for taking care of additional people.

I visualize the forests as a place where people live, and live well. The idea of depopulating the woods and making them into road-stripped wildernesses for town people to motor through on holidays, and where the work is done from transient camps, is revolting and obnoxious to one with my views of what would constitute a good civilization and a satisfying culture. True, I think the village type of settlement is preferable, in general, to scattered farms. But true forest-farm villages with the land lying nearby, not towns, artificial and foreign to man's nature.

If basic, fundamental land-use adjustments should come first, after fire, the immediate problem in getting them done is not to get more money and more men, but to shift over to doing these first things first.

The problem of more money and more men, then, is something to be worried about in connection with roads, telephone lines, landscaping and, yes, tree planting.

If we are to do these things don't we need to give more attention, here in Washington, to such things as land classification and the community relationships of our forest units?

Much as I am impressed with the high priority of boundary planning work, I am wholly willing to concede that the job of making minimum, essential land-use and community adjustments in the units we already have, outranks it greatly. If we can't do a decent job of land management with the units we already have, what is the use of striving to establish more units?

Don't we need as a minimum here in Washington, a man to devote his full efforts to land classification within established units and another to devote full time to forest community problems, as such, without the job of supervising the actual development and execution of resettlement and housing projects?

I am not saying this because of an interest in building up my unit. I don't think the above functions belong in the Land Planning-Boundaries unit as now set up. I believe the land classification job belongs in Lands in the NFA set up. Possibly Forest Community work belongs there, too, or else as a separate unit, with two sections, one for social and economic planning, the other for physical planning and development. I am interested in the above things because I believe in doing first jobs first. I want to feel that when we put a National Forest boundary around an area that it means something good in the lives of the people living there, not just a measure to raise trees for future generations and develop playgrounds for outsiders.

There are many more things that might be said on this absorbing and intensely human subject of making our programs help people as well as restore, conserve and manage physical resources.

The nub of the question, however, seems to lie in the fact that resources might be perfectly managed from a physical, (conservation and production) standpoint, yet the civilization they support might stink with peonage, slavery, poverty, disease, misery and ignorance, from failure to apply minimum requirements of social and economic management. Conservationists, apparently have subconsciously assumed that if they could get the land and the physical resources into good condition and under good physical management, the benefits would automatically redound to the general welfare and the building of a good civilization. In other words they would merely put the scenery in good shape, but let the laissez faire play go on, with no plan and no purpose save the confused and pitiful purposes of the individual players, dominated by the greedy, the vain and the ambitious, upon whom no moral or other restrictions would be placed in the accumulation of wealth and the irresponsible exercise of plutocratic power.

That kind of a play is disgusting and revolting to me. Its centralizing power over wealth, industry and people is economically and socially vulgar, indecent and deadly. What we now have is very largely such a "civilization." And I hate and despise it. It is foreign to our nature. It is not good for us. We are unhappy and unhealthy in it. I want to help reverse its evil trends.

I don't believe that the answer lies in governmental action, in the main. I believe it lies in enlightened private leadership, by people with a new and higher economic morality. As that morality becomes the morality of the majority, then governmental curbs will be placed on the minority. In the meantime, however, enlightened people in Government can help. They can help in just such ways as Camp proposes to help in the case of people living in the National Forests. Further than that, isn't it time we shifted our timber disposal policy to make it contribute in fullest degree to the establishment and maintenance of a better rural culture. The question is, are there enough enlightened people in the Forest Service in the right places to swing our policies and programs around so that we will, henceforth, or at least for the remaining duration of the New Deal, deal with these first things first?

I do not have abundant faith that the Forest Service will, but I have sufficient hope to put in my nickel's worth, in the form of an evening's work, to be added to the file in this case as it worms its tedious way through the organization, interrupting people from consideration of such grave matters as picnic grounds, portals, roads, deer, ducks, fish and little trees that are being raised for the good of generations yet unborn.

How about the generations now living, suffering and dying in poverty, ignorance and disease, out in the woods - the National Forest woods! How about social objectives and the Forest Service doing its part to reverse the centralizing trends of our civilization, and aiding in the building of a civilization that is better suited to man's nature.

NATIONAL-FOREST CONTRIBUTIONS REPORT

The existing practice of compensating the local governments for the tax-exempt status of National Forests by money payments of 25 percent of gross receipts has long been regarded as more or less unsatisfactory, and various studies have been made of the subject by the Forest Service, a considerable volume of information having been collected in previous taxation investigations and through contact of the administrative officers of the Forest Service with the local public. To supplement this information, thirty counties, all containing National Forests, have been studied intensively during the past year. These counties were selected as representative of a broad range of diversified conditions, some being included because they appeared to be in the "problem" category with respect to current fiscal status. They are located in most of the important forest regions of the United States.

As a result of this latter study, and previous investigations, Forest Taxation Inquiry has prepared, as of February 10, 1937, a summarized report, entitled "National Forest Contributions to Local Governments", containing definite recommendations in legislative form. This report has been submitted to the Bureau of the Budget for clearance, and it is hoped that copies of it may be available for distribution in the near future.

Two plans are proposed, both having the following objectives:

1. To stabilize and insure equitable distribution of contributions on account of National Forests created from public domain without making marked change from aggregate amounts by States allowable under existing law.
2. To provide adequate annual contributions to taxing districts containing acquired National Forests from which realization of substantial receipts will be long delayed.

A summary of the two plans follows:

A.--Gross-Receipts Plan

(1) Pay each State 25 percent of gross receipts.
(2) Stabilize by averaging receipts of last 5 years.
(3) Distribute timber-sale receipts among counties by timber value.
(4) Distribute other receipts to counties where earned.
(5) Pay temporary additional sum based on cost of acquisitions.
(6) Limit each State's share of timber-sale receipts to 0.5 percent of timber value.

B.--Property-Value Plan

(1) Adopt 0.5 percent of National-Forest value as standard contribution.
(2) Apply standard to acquired forests now.
(3) Defer application of standard to public-domain forests by so adjusting value that payment would be approximately 25 percent of 5-year average gross receipts.
(4) Distribute to counties on basis of value after adjustment in accordance with (3).

The gross-receipts plan is recommended as the more appropriate method of solving the contributions problem. The property-value plan is believed to be better adapted for extension to Federal real estate generally.

YE EDITOR DISCOVERS

According to a recent letter from Region 5, a report of Forest Service activities in the California Region in connection with Conservation Week, March 7-14, 1937, "shows the results of one of the best observances that we have cooperated in since the old days of Forest Protection Week". It is estimated that 841,625 individuals were contacted during 1021 activities at schools, clubs, churches, picnics, show-me trips, demonstrations, essay and other contests, talks, motion pictures, tree planting ceremonies, direct contacts, radio talks, window displays and exhibits, news releases, and indirect contacts. All of the 77 Forest Officers in Region 5 voted "yes" when asked "Is Conservation Week worthwhile?" In their opinion PR activities rank as follows in importance: personal contact, school programs, talks with slides or motion pictures, fire prevention talks, show-me trips, news items, cooperation in local activities.

- - - - - - - - -

"CCC Forestry", a new 335 page bound volume has just been issued by the Director's Office for textbook use in CCC camps. It covers about the entire field of forestry in simple, non-technical language, with 14 Chapters, an Appendix, Index, 82 half-tones, 670 marginal line drawings, and charts and maps. The authors are H. R. Kylie, G. H. Hieronymus and A. G. Hall. The Office of Education, Department of the Interior, cooperated in the editing of the original manuscript and in its publication for use in the CCC educational program. Copies may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. for $1 each.

- - - - - - - - -

Farm real estate values continued to rise in the year ended March 1, 1937, according to a recent report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This was the fourth consecutive year of increase.

The Bureau's index of farm real estate value stood at 85 percent of the 1912 to 1914 level on March 1 this year as against 82 on that date a year earlier and 73 on March 1, 1933. The 16-percent increase in farm real estate values since 1933 was said to be largely a result of increasing farm incomes, which have expanded at the rate of a billion dollars a year during the past four years. The continued rise in farm realty values also was partly a result of relieved conditions of farm credit and of farm real estate taxes, the Bureau said.

The South Atlantic States showed the largest increase of any of the major geographic regions of the country. The East North Central and Pacific Coast States were not far behind. All other regions showed comparatively small increases.

- - - - - - - - -

The number of local CCC enrollees in Alaska is to be increased from the present 325 to a yearly average of 600, and the field of work heretofore confined to the National Forest localities, is to be extended into other sections of the Territory.

NEW SEED EXTRACTORY AT CASS LAKE

C. E. Knutson, Forest Supervisor of the Chippewa National Forest, Minnesota, has announced the completion of a new tree seed extractory at the U. S. Forest Service Nursery in Cass Lake. This extractory was designed by the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, and is the last word in seed extraction plants. The extractory is constructed with double unit kilns each with a capacity of twenty bushels of pine cones. The kilns are entirely automatic, thus controlling the relative humidity and temperature with a high degree of efficiency. This is very essential in the extraction of tree seed as high temperatures and improper humidity will damage the seed.

There are only three other extractories like it in the country. Two of these similar double unit kilns and are located at the Chittenden Nursery on the Manistee Forest in Michigan and at the Stuart Nursery on the Kisatchie Forest in Louisiana. The third is a single unit kiln and located on the Ozark National Forest at Russelville, Arkansas. - R. 9 Bulletin

SQUIRREL "HOARDS", NOT "HORDES"

Editor, the Service Bulletin:

Someone appears to have "slipped" in passing the article on Pinon Nuts in the issue of April 19. With all due regard for "freedom of expression", is it necessary to allow a contributor to use "emerse", - meaning emerge, - when "immerse" is intended, and squirrel "hordes" meaning a loose and unorganized group (modern mob), where "hoards" are intended? The latter error particularly "gets" me, since Rangers have now been making the same error for 30 years to my personal knowledge, without ever being "called". Look over any of the old forms or reports on seed collecting, back about 1910, to see what I mean. In all these years I do not think even our Rangers of best imagination have actually reported seeing a horde of squirrels.

C. G. B.
St. Paul

(Editor's Note: Sorry)

CHIEFS OF RESEARCH AND DIVISION OF RECREATION APPOINTED

Appointment of C. L. Forsling to be Assistant Chief Forester In Charge of Research has been announced by Chief Forester F. A. Silcox. Mr. Forsling, who is now serving as Director of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, will assume his new duties in Washington on May 15. As Assistant Chief Forester, Mr. Forsling will supervise the work of the Divisions of Silvics, Forest Influences, Range Research, Forest Products and Forest Economics.

Forsling is a native of Nebraska, and a graduate of the University of Nebraska, where he specialized in forestry, botany, and animal husbandry. He entered the Forest Service in 1915, and was assigned to the Intermountain Region. In 1917 he was transferred to the Jornado Experiment Station in New Mexico, where he remained until July, 1922, when he was assigned to the Great Basin Experiment Station in Utah. In 1930 he was placed in charge of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Ogden, Utah, and was transferred to the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station at Asheville, N. C., in 1935.

- - - - - - - - -

Robert Marshall, forester and author, has been named Chief of the Division of Recreation. For the past four years, Doctor Marshall has been Chief Forester in the Indian Service, Department of Interior.

Doctor Marshall was born in New York City, where he received his early schooling, and later attended Columbia College. He also attended the New York State College of Forestry, and took graduate work at the Harvard Forestry School. In 1930 he received his doctorate from Johns Hopkins University in the study of plant physiology. He was employed by the New York State Conservation Commission in 1923 and entered the U. S. Forest Service as a field assistant in 1924. In 1925 he was appointed Junior Forester at the Northern Rocky Mountain Experiment Station, where he was later promoted to Assistant Silviculturist.

In order to make a special study of the growth rate of forests in Alaska, Doctor Marshall was granted leave of absence by the Forest Service. Following his trip to the northern territory he published his popular book "Arctic Village." He is also the author of "Peoples Forests," and "Social Management of American Forests," and was a collaborator on the "National Plan for American Forestry."

OKEFENOKEE SWAMP IN GEORGIA BECOMES WILDLIFE REFUGE

The vast primeval wilderness of the Okefenokee Swamp in southeastern Georgia where the ivory-billed woodpecker, limpkin, or "crying bird", otter, and other fast-dwindling wild birds and animals still find refuge, will be maintained as a wildlife sanctuary by the Biological Survey. It has been named the Okefenokee Wildlife Refuge.

The swamp is largely a wet timbered area containing an uneven stand of cypress, gum, bay, and red maple, with such undergrowth as greenbrier and ti-ti bush. Most of the cypress trees are festooned with Spanish moss. Within the swamp are many marshlike open spaces, locally called "prairies." They contain scattered hummocks covered with cypress trees or brush, which in some instances extend over a thousand acres. Also there are many islands that are fairly high and dry. Timber, composed chiefly of longleaf and slash pines, surrounds the swamp.

Seminole Indians, according to legends, sought refuge in the swamp and named it Okefenokee, which means "land of the trembling earth." Masses of plants have grown so closely together there that they appear to be solid ground, but stepping on the bog causes it to tremble.

Studies by the Biological Survey during the last five years show that this area is becoming increasingly important for waterfowl. At least 11 species visit the swamp during the year. - Department Press Release.

1.9
F76W

LIBRARY
Shelterbelt Project

JAN 31

SERVICE BULLETIN

CONTENTS CONFIDENTIAL

> WE ARE COMING TO RECOGNIZE AS NEVER BEFORE THE RIGHT OF THE NATION TO GUARD ITS OWN FUTURE IN THE ESSENTIAL MATTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE PAST WE HAVE ADMITTED THE RIGHT OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO INJURE THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC FOR ITS OWN PRESENT PROFIT *** THE TIME HAS COME FOR A CHANGE AS A PEOPLE WE HAVE THE RIGHT AND THE DUTY **** TO PROTECT OURSELVES AND OUR CHILDREN AGAINST THE WASTEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES, WHETHER THAT WASTE IS CAUSED BY THE ACTUAL DESTRUCTION OF SUCH RESOURCES OR BY MAKING THEM IMPOSSIBLE OF DEVELOPMENT HEREAFTER
> Theodore Roosevelt

Vol. XXI No. 11 Washington, D. C. May 31, 1937

A WHALE TALE

By J. M. Wyckoff, R. 10

Once while tarring a scow I backed off a high scaffold and lit chin first on a drift bolt. The bucket of tar arrived a split second later, bent on hitting the same spot. At another time I had to jump from a boat travelling at full speed in order to avoid an entanglement with a towing hawser. When I was more agile than I now am I had to spring sideways from an all-fours position to avoid a rattlesnake which just hit the heel of my shoe. I have been treed by a bear. I once slipped off a steep roof and managed to break my fall by hooking my fingers in the gutter.

All of these mishaps required fairly quick thinking to avoid disaster. But my latest experience along these lines revealed that although my bones and muscles may be slowing up after twenty-nine years working for Uncle Sam, my latest record for quick thinking surpasses all previous ones.

Brother have you ever met a whale?

On the evening of October 27, 1936 my co-worker George and I put in to St. Johns Harbor on the "Ranger 8." A storm was brewing and we wanted a safe harbor for the night. By morning the storm had spent itself and we got an early start. We ran out through the islands just at daybreak. After we reached the main channel in the wire dragged area I set a course for Vichnefski Reef light. George was below. I gave the controls a twist to full speed ahead and proceeded to prepare my after-breakfast smoke. Leisurely filling my skookum old curve-stem, I lit it, and, as I tossed the dead match in the ash tray, I looked up.

What was that big black object dead ahead! Was I off my course and among the rocks! Who ever heard of a rock out here! And while these and other thoughts of disaster and grief ran through my head I set the boat full speed astern. The black object rapidly drew near until impact seemed inevitable and then I realized that it was also getting smaller. As the interval rapidly lessened the object suddenly disappeared and I realized I had been running head on to a whale! By the time he submerged the boat was in the "slick" he left behind. Boy was I jittery. I killed the engine and let the boat drift. No telling if Mr. Whale was feeding or running blind and out to take a swipe at something.

George came up to the pilot house to see what caused the sudden reverse. For a few seconds I could not answer him and when I did explain the cause by exclaiming "whale" he just grinned. But in less than two minutes the whale came up again about 200 yards off. However he was headed inshore and was doubtless after other feed than forest rangers. As he sounded

I judged his tail was ten feet across.

We proceeded on our way with considerable relief of mind, but for the next few days that big black thing was continually bobbing up in front of me and setting my nerves on edge.

Probably you think this is the story of someone who was scared. It is.

BUILDING MEN

By John D. Guthrie, Washington.

Along back in 1933, the President said that the CCC's job was "not only to build trees but to build men". Sometimes in our zeal to build roads, bridges, telephone lines, and other tangible things, we forget our equally important job of building up the young men of the CCC.

We -- and I mean by "we" all the various using agencies -- are, however, making progress in this job of restoring and building up the morale of the CCC youths. Here are some concrete examples of human rehabilitation in the CCC.

Since the beginning in 1933, approximately 50,000 illiterate enrollees have been taught to read and write while in camp. This is the only kind of education that may be said to be compulsory in CCC camps. As an example of definite attempts at CCC education, it is interesting to record that for January 1937, a survey of 947 camps showed that an average of 5.5 technicians and foremen per CCC camp was giving 8.1 hours each month (or 40 hours per month in all) to training enrollees on the job. This included proper work habits, technical skills, manual dexterity, and understanding of the reasons or purposes of the work being done. For these same camps, an average of 4 foremen and technicians gave an average of 4.5 hours (22 hours per month) each per month within the camps to class or group instruction, groups averaging 22 enrollees each.

Nor are the spiritual needs of the enrollees being overlooked by the Army, for during 1936, there were conducted in CCC camps 178,315 religious services with a total enrollee attendance of 11,156,568. These services were conducted by representatives of practically all of the well-known denominations and faiths.

Job training is more and more recognized as invaluable for the enrollees, if they are to take their places eventually in the workaday world. Even more important than any type of vocational training these youths may be given in the camps, is the fact that they learn how to work, learn how to use tools and equipment, learn what a day's work is, as well as something of the dignity of labor. Knowledge of these things is proving of practical value to them. For example, up to March 1, 1937, a total of 392,946 enrollees has been given honorable discharges from the CCC prior to the expiration of their enrollments to accept specific outside jobs. This figure does not include men who obtained jobs subsequent to completing their full terms of enrollment.

Personal safety of enrollees is recognized as being worthy of the closest attention; in fact the first responsibility in handling enrollees, both by the Army and civilian employees, is their safety.

In January 1936, the monthly frequency rate of lost-time and fatal accidents was 10.0 per thousand men in Forest Service camps. In April 1937, this rate was lowered to 4.8 per thousand men -- a new, all-time low. This record is attributed to a much greater safety consciousness on the part of the Supervisory and Facilitating Personnel, and the enrollees themselves. The Supervisory Personnel knows that accidents are costly both in morale and in dollars. The enrollees realize more and more that accidents may result in death, or permanent, partial or total disability, and want none of it.

Competition between camps in safety performance has been an aid in reducing the accident record. Competition between camps, in like manner, has proved healthy. Thus enrollees are also being trained in safety consciousness, invaluable in later life.

ECONOMIC AWAKENING

By R. D. Garver, Washington

"Social and economic objectives underlie the entire practice of forestry; also problems involved in production and utilization of forest resources, including all commodities derived from forest land and services rendered by forests," so saith a recent Social Science Research Council report. Let us record the gist of remarks by several eastern forest officers in a spring meeting and look for local substantiation.

From a supervisor: Considering returns and social responsibility, how should I handle my timber? A short-rotation pulpwood proposition might provide more labor than long-term quality timber plans, but maybe not as much stumpage. What is the answer? From two A.R.F's in timber management: It is difficult to separate silviculture and economics, particularly in marking; must know costs and returns, especially in partial cutting, when logging varying proportions of the stand; how much money can we afford to spend on T.S.I. work; and lastly, what about markets for intermediate cuttings? Thirdly, from a couple of research men: Possibly in the heydey of technical studies of methods of timber growing for commerce, economics was forgotten or overlooked as an oftentimes controlling ingredient in the practical application of findings; anyway, it now seems we lack part of the prescription.

This void may be a weak spot in both administration and research. If it is, why not concentrate on getting answers quickly to these "unknowns"; likewise, refrain from using economics as a"catch-all" reason for absence of good forest practice and land use, at least until we know the facts.

TREES AND RAILROAD DIVIDENDS IN THE 50's

By Daytonius, Washington Office

In a chapter on the "Winchester pine" (Pinus strobus) in a quaint, now little-known and little-read book, "The Trees of America" published in Boston in 1858, the author, R. U. Piper, M. D., comments at some length on forest influences, quoting Evelyn, William Cullen Bryant, the American Agriculturist, the New England Farmer, and other authorities. The writer emphasizes the role of trees in modifying climatic conditions, reducing wind, evaporation, melting of snow and ice, etc. He describes the effects on the human body, vegetation, furniture, etc., of the simoon of Africa and the sirocco of the Mediterranean, and mentions the burying of ancient cities in deforested places. In a series of experiments by himself and a friend, he found, inter alia, that "ice will waste more in 1 or 2 hours (when exposed to the wind) than during a whole day of sunshine when it is entirely sheltered from the wind." He states that, in 1857, he sent questionnaires to 100 American railroads and summarizes the replies. It was ascertained, for example, that more fuel is consumed in the open country than in forested areas; that, when the wind is blowing in an opposite direction to a passing train, fuel consumption is increased 20 to 25 percent, and there is an increase of 10 percent or more when the wind is with the train. He quotes an old-time railroad authority to the effect that "payment or non-payment of dividends * * * often depends upon the amount of fuel consumed," and adds that tree shelterbelts ("live fences") "would seem to demand the attention of the thousands concerned in these enterprises."

THE END

By T. M. Moorman, R. 2

About 31 years ago, construction was begun on an extensive system of water power plants, with their network of primary and distribution transmission lines, in the San Juan, Montezuma, and Uncompahgre National Forests. Shortly before and afterwards, most of the lands were withdrawn for Forest purposes, and, still a little later, began the efforts of the Forest Service to get the projects under permit. The then various owners of different parts of the system refused to apply for permits for any of the power generating features of the project, but did apply for, and pay for, permits for some of the transmission lines. In a few years, however, these were revoked for non-payment. Every year since then, some action has been taken by the Service and by the Federal Power Commission, to terminate the trespasses, and, during the more than 25 years of such activities, a record has accumulated that would print into a respectable library of books. Eventually, and shortly before passage of the Federal Water Power Act, the projects were purchased, or otherwise acquired by The Western Colorado Power Company and were welded into a single system. The culmination of this system, which serves practically all southwestern Colorado, is the result of slow growth from year to year, it did not spring forth as a system complete. One of the units, known as the Ames plant, has the distinction of being the first alternating plant in the United States to transmit alternating current at high voltage for operating a motor at a considerable distance.

When they assumed charge, the officials of The Western Colorado Power Company took a view different from that of its predecessors of the relationship between the Company and the Government - characteristic of the modern trend in the policies of utility corporations - and expressed its willingness and even its wish to apply for permits, but final settlement still was deferred pending enactment of the new legislation then before Congress, under which the Company wished to proceed, as well as by complicated questions growing out of the inter-state water problems in relation to development of the Colorado River, which the Commission was obliged to consider and resolve without detriment to the public interests. This included the now famous Boulder Canyon project, which presents a striking contrast with the older system in the generation and transmission of electrical energy. After the power act was passed, the Company promptly made application for a license for the entire system, but in addition to the water supply and water right problems, plant valuations, etc., the application not only was cumbersome, but was found to contain defects, and, at the suggestion of the Commission, was split into two parts - one covering all secondary, or distribution lines, and the other, the primary lines and power plants. A license for the first was duly issued in 1927, upon payment of $3,173.20 for damages on account of the past occupancy of Forest lands without a permit. It had been a long process of trial and error to get that application in form, and it was to be a longer one still to make a proper filing and settlement for the major project. On April 1, 1937, however, the Company's check for $12,956.44 in final settlement was received, and the withheld license was delivered. Incidentally, the smallness of the amount finally collected was due to the large proportion of patented lands - particularly mining claims - involved.

So ended more than a quarter century of effort, which, from a purely financial standpoint, was, like many historic battles, a dearly-bought victory. Nevertheless, the case carries somewhat of a lesson in perseverance. It may be added, also, that the victory was not an empty one from the point of Forest administration; among other things, it brought this very considerable power system - very considerable for the region concerned - under complete Federal supervision and control, which is the ultimate goal of the Federal Power Act, and it was the redemption of all the responsibilities that devolved upon the Forest Service; for which great credit is due to each field officer concerned. - From R-2 Bulletin

A TRIBUTE TO THE FOREST SERVICE

(From the speech of Hon. William R. Thom, of Ohio,
in the House of Representatives, April 22, 1937)

It is a bit fashionable even in the Congress, to speak sneeringly of the men in the various Government services. Maybe some Government employees like to sit with their feet propped upon a table and an eye cocked on the clock. But I found that in the great West the men who guard the forests, who are fighting the spread of gullies, who are trying to bring grass back to land stripped of all vegetation, are unceasingly busy about their programs, not only within the working hours of the day but even after they have supposedly left their duties for the day. Like a group of men set down in the midst of a new and unexplored country, they have an endless work to perform. Beyond the present urgent needs they are dreaming of things that you and I have never thought of. For instance, all this talk about land use that seems to have originated in Washington but yesterday has been in their minds for years. To see that our national resources are not squandered, or if used are replaced is the heart of their creed. By night and by day the wishes of their Government is their first thought, for they visualize themselves as the trustees of a great domain of millions of acres whether in forests, in grazing lands, or in mineral lands. Unlike we of the congested areas who are engrossed in competitive money making with our neighbors, these western forest rangers, soil experts, and reclamation engineers live outside the field of private competition and their struggle is against the elemental forces of Nature - the winds, the storms, glaciers, pests and floods. To them I pay a deserved tribute for being devoted and faithful servants.

For years past much of the money of the Department for strictly agricultural purposes has been expended on the forest reserves. There are some 156 National Forests, with some 170,000,000 acres of land within their boundaries. They constitute one of the prime assets of rich America. They have been saved from "rugged individualism" by the courage and foresight of Theodore Roosevelt. Back in 1905, in the teeth of most violent protests of westerners themselves who felt that their future prosperity was to be paralyzed, some 76,000,000 acres of timberland were withdrawn from the grasp of private lumbermen and speculators and set aside as Government reserves. The critics, if they still be alive, have lapsed into silence. All westerners call Roosevelt's act the greatest boon that ever fell to their country.

One readily agrees when he sees the mangled remains of once proud forests on private grounds cut down in reckless fashion, with no thought of their replacement. In the national forests private operators may buy and cut timber, but with this difference, that stands of timber must be left in cut-over sections, so that the terrain can be reseeded in a natural way. On the private lands, however, the timber is mined out, so that surrounding villages set up for a lumbering operation are sooner or later left stranded and desolated because the timber supply has been exhausted. In the National forests timber is harvested like any farm crop, with the expectation that the cut-over land will in due time, by reseeding, yield another crop instead of lying barren, open to the forces of erosion.

When I first, as a member of this committee, approached the problem, a forest to me had value insofar only as it furnished lumber for our houses, our furniture, our fences. In Ohio the increasing transportation cost for lumber brought from points clear across the continent was the compelling argument with me for the opening of new forest reserves in that State. So when I went West, a tree, outside of its natural beauty, meant little to me except as it was sawed into siding or a joist. But in California, Washington, Oregon, and other neighboring States this use becomes almost secondary. What the forests do in those sections that make them so fundamental to man's life is to save and conserve the mountain waters, without which in the arid and semi-arid sections, civilization could not exist. Up in the mountains the clean white waters are sucked up by the trees, the ground litter, and the earth, and held in springs and underground reservoirs, to be released gradually, thus insuring a steady flow of water the year around. Without these tree-topped mountains the watersheds would send their waters down in dangerous mad torrents. Thereafter would come drought. In a country, therefore, where irrigation is the basis of agricultural wealth, the private destruction of these forests so threatened before Theodore Roosevelt's saving act, would have left millions of acres in desert. - Congressional Record, April 23, 1937.

METHOD OF SHOWING NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARIES ON MAPS

By Helen Smith, Washington

A number of criticisms have repeatedly been made by new personnel in the Forest Service regarding the manner of indicating the National Forest boundaries upon our Administrative maps. Confusion has arisen in attempting to determine whether areas are within or without the Forest where the boundary lines are quite complicated. The Modoc National Forest was recently cited as an instance where considerable study was necessary to enable one to obtain definite information as to the area within the Forest boundaries.

It has been suggested that in order to more clearly indicate the lands within the boundaries the inside of the Forest boundary be feathered or marked in some similar way. This suggestion and many others have been discussed, tried out, and discarded many years ago. The feathering or any other symbol used on the inside of the Forest boundaries would obliterate important drainage and culture inside the Forest to such an extent that the primary use of the map would be impaired.

The difficulty encountered by the new personnel of the Forest Service is apparently due to a lack of understanding of the method used by draftsmen in placing the Forest boundaries on the map. It should be remembered that the "weight" of the boundary line, or in other words, the thickness of the line, is always placed on the outside of the public survey line or the topographic feature forming the Forest boundary. (See last paragraph under heading "Forest Boundaries", page 18-E of National Forest Manual). By using this method none of the topography within the National Forest is obliterated by the weight of the line and it can also be easily determined which portion of the map is a part of the Forest by observing on which side of the natural feature or survey line the thickness of the Forest boundary is placed. If this rule, which has been adhered to for at least 30 years, is kept in mind it is believed that there will not be any great difficulty in being able to decide what land is inside and what is outside the Forest, and at the same time this method permits using the maps for all other purposes.

Of course, the clearest method of showing National Forest lands is to cover the Forest areas with a light green tint, but this overprinting of green is expensive and in many cases cannot be used.

YE EDITOR DISCOVERS

Mr. Silcox's request that the name of the group of Divisions designated as the "Operations and Information Divisions" be changed to "Administrative Management and Information Divisions" has been approved by Director of Personnel P. L. Gladman. This latter designation is more closely in line with management terminology and more clearly depicts the work of this group of Divisions.

- - - - - - - -

The Airport Section of the Bureau of Air Commerce has asked the Forest Service to cooperate in the marking, in some suitable way, of all lookout stations, both on the National Forests and on forests under State jurisdiction, so as to facilitate pilots in locating their routes. This will mean, first of all, collecting maps to show the location of all lookout stations, of which there are 2826 on the National Forests alone. Marking will probably be done by painting symbols on the roofs of structures, or by attaching metal symbols to roofs, or by placing markers on the ground at the nearest suitable point to the lookout station. Other methods than these may perhaps be used. The Regions will be asked for their suggestions and advice on ways and means of carrying out the plan.

Although the undertaking will be an additional job for men already overloaded with work, the Service has received such splendid cooperation from the Bureau of Air Commerce that it is under obligation to cooperate wholeheartedly in return. It is also important to the Forest Service in most Regions to do everything that will contribute in any way to the encouragement and maintenance of charter flying services. Unless this is done we will often be unable to obtain the planes needed suddenly for emergency transportation of supplies and equipment for fire fighting.

- - - - - - - -

Publication of a new magazine "Scenic Trails", the purpose of which according to the Editors is "to conserve and utilize Nature's heritage of the wilderness", began with the May issue. Included in this issue is an article by Clarence E. Favre of the Intermountain Region, entitled "National Forests Beckon: 'Come One, Come All'", and a map giving the names and location of the various National Forests and National Parks. It is published by Trails, Incorporated, 217 Fox Street, Aurora, Illinois.

- - - - - - - -

Roy Headley, who attended the annual meeting of the National Fire Protection Association in Chicago from May 10 to 14, reports that the meeting afforded the usual impressive exhibit of interest and effort in the fields of rural and municipal protection. The success this association has had in inducing busy executives and technicians to give extraordinary amounts of time to the complicated problems involved in progressive protection is well worth studying as an accomplishment of high order in the field of organized cooperation.

Dr. Price of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils submitted a report on problems of farm fire protection, which, as someone said, would have been an adequate showing for five years' work by his committee. Dr. Price is also chairman of the committee on dust explosion hazards and is a national authority on this subject except in the field of mine explosions. Mr. T. R. Truax of the Forest Products Laboratory, chairman of the committee on fireproofing and prohibitive treatments, submitted a report on the difficulties involved in this committee's work. For sometime past this committee has been dealing with fireproofing of fabrics as well as wood and other combustible materials. The report of the forest committee, of which Mr. Headley is chairman, consisted mainly of a resume of what the Forest Service is doing rather than an account of what the forest committee of the National Fire Protection Association has to its credit. Present plans for the forest committee contemplate appointment of Earl S. Peirce as Secretary and an organized effort to create State committees from NFPA membership in the southeast portion of the United States. It is hoped that the National Fire Protection Association may supply a new form of leadership and pressure making for more rapid solution of forest fire control problems throughout the Southeast, where fire control is so far behind.

- - - - - - - -

The Office of Information and Education has received the following comment from the first person to use its new lantern slide lecture on "Famous Trees":

"As I have been the first to receive the slides and information with them, may I take this opportunity to thank you sincerely for the privilege of using them, and more especially to compliment you on their excellence and also on the excellence of the little story accompanying each slide. My students enjoyed them immensely, and I am confident that from the educational viewpoint, history, conservation and the effort to 'sell' the value and beauty of trees to our public schools they will fill a long-felt gap and need."

The slides for the set were assembled and the lecture outline written by Miss Beryl G. Gardner, based on material collected by Mrs. D. P. Edgerton in preparation of the booklet on "Famous Trees."

JUNIOR FOREMAN DIES FIGHTING FOREST FIRE

Junior Foreman Andrew D. Lindgren, Huron National Forest, died May 8, saving four CCC enrollees who barely escaped being caught by a sudden crown fire while backfiring along the road. His death was due to suffocation, with burns and shock contributing. The final perimeter of Welcome Lake fire near Hale, Michigan, which they were fighting, exceeded five hundred chains when controlled six hours after starting. - ECW wire from Region 9.

WHY NOT?

"While the Government is either doing -- or is plotting and planning to do -- a lot of overhauling and reorganizing and refitting of this building or unfitting of that one, why doesn't the Government give the Agricultural Department at least one big room to house its scientific exhibits? As many interesting experiments . . . which result in exhibits . . . are conducted by this department as any other in the Government's system . . . At present, dozens of offices keep their own exhibits . . . Some in glass cases, some on the walls. . . Secretary Wallace is said to be very favorable to such a project." - Clipped

1.9
F76 W

LIBRARY
Shelterbelt Project

JAN 31 1950
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE
U S
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SERVICE BULLETIN

CONTENTS CONFIDENTIAL

> WE ARE COMING TO RECOGNIZE AS NEVER BEFORE THE RIGHT OF THE NATION TO GUARD ITS OWN FUTURE IN THE ESSENTIAL MATTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE PAST WE HAVE ADMITTED THE RIGHT OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO INJURE THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC FOR ITS OWN PRESENT PROFIT xxx THE TIME HAS COME FOR A CHANGE AS A PEOPLE WE HAVE THE RIGHT AND THE DUTY xxxx TO PROTECT OURSELVES AND OUR CHILDREN AGAINST THE WASTEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES. WHETHER THAT WASTE IS CAUSED BY THE ACTUAL DESTRUCTION OF SUCH RESOURCES OR BY MAKING THEM IMPOSSIBLE OF DEVELOPMENT HEREAFTER
>
> Theodore Roosevelt

Vol. XXI No. 12 Washington, D. C. June 14, 1937

IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO PLANT A TREE

(Adapted from an article by R. C. Morrison)

Ours is a civilization filled with competition of interests. Daily we move in the direction of the strongest urge -- affected by propaganda, advertising, or what might be called the summation of the forces of education in the broadest sense. What we think, what we do, and what we make of our environment are almost entirely the results of what we have seen, of what we have read, or of what we have been told.

Under a system of Dictatorship a single order may remove all the billboards of the country, construct beautiful boulevards -- as in Rome, Italy -- tear down slums and replace them with homes surrounded by trees and attractive playgrounds, or stop forest fires. Yes, all of these things may be accomplished under a Dictatorship and yet the populace be uninformed, even ignorant.

But in a Democracy this cannot happen. Here, forestry and forest protection must first exist in the minds and desires of the people. Therefore, the problem of creating "abundant facilities for a more expressive life for all" is one of mass education. Thus will our enriched environment be the reflection of our inner selves, of our enriched character.

Our present educational system supported by the tax dollar is insignificant when compared to the system supported by private interests to sell their wares and services. Millions of dollars are spent annually just to persuade you and me to buy cigarettes, automobiles, furniture, homes, radios, and thousands of other things. But how much is spent to induce us to want substained forest yields, which can come only through wise, intelligent planning?

On whom falls the responsibility of carrying forward a campaign for forest conservation, embracing more State and National Forests? Unquestionably this is the duty of those engaged in such work. Every forester and forest executive should include in his budget an annual allowance for education and an attempt should be made to have the public schools teach the ideals of forest planning and of forest protection generally.

The effectiveness of such men as Franklin B. Hough, B. E. Fernow, and Gifford Pinchot lay not so much in their ability as foresters as in their ability to educate. To them we owe much for leading our people to want forests and forestry.

Foresters who say they have no time to educate the public have little understanding and appreciation of what it takes to keep the conservation movement alive and full of real meaning. We, as foresters and forest executives, must educate the public -- not ourselves.

It is not enough to plant a tree!

DEATH DUTY INSURANCE

By A. Z. Nelson, Washington

In a report of discussions relating to the improvement of estate woodlands contained in the April, 1937, number of the Quarterly Journal of Forestry, Lord Phillimore cites a number of cases which illustrate the possibilities of private investments in forestry in England. One of these is quoted as follows:

"The next case is rather a different one. It is a young man whose father died as a result of the War, leaving him a minor. His trustees had to pay very large death duties, but one way and another they got after, say, five years into a fairly satisfactory position. Indeed they had accumulated £10,000 in cash, which was not wanted for the repayment of death duties. By that time the young man was twenty-three, so they said to him that this £10,000 which had been raised by capital sales, ought to be placed to some form of insurance for the next death, which was his own. He agreed, and he went up and interviewed an insurance office, the one that caters most for death duty insurance. They told him that his expectation of life was forty three years.

"Oddly enough his trustees cut down that year a very small plantation of larch, and one of them happened to count the rings of the larch after it had been cut down and sold quite well, and he found that as near as possible the age of that larch was forty-three years, the same age as the young man's expectation of life.

"They assumed that that larch had cost £10 per acre to plant, and the thinnings which had been considerable had paid for the outgoings since the planting. On that basis the larch had brought in ten times the original investment of £10 per acre. On the other hand, the life insurance company only offered three and a half times the £10,000 which it was proposed to invest, although, of course, it is quite true to say that if the man had died before his expectation justified it, they would equally have paid three and a half times the original investment. However, the timber investment seemed so much more favourable, that they then and there planted 205 acres of timber, and reckoned that in the forty-three years from that moment they will have provided the very best insurance against death duties they possibly could. That is now some twelve years ago, and the plantations look very much as if they would justify their action."

"WASH OFFICE"

Dear Editor of the Wash Bull.

I hev bin a visitin round your Wash office with sum of the fellows I usta know in this here forestry service an there is somepin I just gotta tell you about. I heered a lotta crabbin about this sed Wash office but it really aint about the fellows whut work here but its about the hull set up an system. Seems sum of these crabbin fellows is so small town thet they can't see thet you can't run a big office same ez a leetle one. Also and likewise I hev gathered thet iffen the Regions waz ter be a leetle mite more clear in their letters an not expect the Wash office ter hev second sight er somepin, there wouldn't be so much trouble. An also this here Wash office hez things ter think about thet never gets out inter the sticks.

An another thing there is so much stuff goin thru this Wash office thet there aint' no one feller whut knows about it all so it seems sorta as though there's a lotta scurrin round to find out jist who knows whut an if not who does.

After all as I size up the sitooation these Wash office fellers is a tryin jist as hard to do a good job as these here field men an they hev a helluva lot worser place to do it in. After all most of the Wash office fellers wuz field men once an if they hez changed its because times hez changed an who kin say thet we ain't changed our times in the past few years? Ez fur ez I kin see the times change jist about as often ez the President goes fishin. It's a cookeyed world anyway but thets cause its full of cockeyed people.

Yurs truly,
Old Timer.

TELEPHONITIS (Part Two)

By the Roving Reporter

Don't look now, but we're going on with our well intentioned whispers of advice regarding telephone usage. If we have our way, all Forest Servicers will get so "telephone-wisend-up" that never again will a few tragic moments on a line give the wrong impression of the Service.

Something to remember when you get the wrong number is that this unhappy situation may be the result of carelessness, very likely your own. Your indistinct utterance, ignorance or faulty memory is too often (in a few choice words) blamed on the operator. Even if she were at fault, there should be no occasion for discourtesy. A moment's explanation will make matters right. When calling the operator to let her know she plugged in the wrong number, signal her slowly, as rapid signals do not show on the callboard. When operators are wrong-numbering, they appreciate any kindness of word or tone given them.

The operator who accidentally cuts off a call has no means of knowing exactly from which "jack" the plug was drawn. The connection cannot be restored without information from one of the persons cut off. Which person should notify the operator? The originator of the call. And this is a good time to remember that general rule for all difficult situasituations, "Speak with a smile." The poor operators! Everybody picks on them.

On receiving a busy line report, do not repeat the call until at least three minutes have elapsed. The busy line is a frequent cause of delay. Here the situation is just the same as if you were to call in person and find your man already engaged. In that case you would hardly expect to secure an interview at once. Submerge your tendency to get irritated. Is the man to blame for being occupied, or are you for calling at an inopportune moment? Nonsense! You would wait with some patience in the outer office of a business man. Why get stirred up and speak out of turn after making one or two vain attempts to get him on the 'phone?

If you are constantly engaged in using the telephone, you are not likely to become excited by delays -- rather you are likely to let yourself become angered by the bad temper of the party on the other end of the line who tried to get you and became impatient. "A soft answer turneth away wrath" here as elsewhere. It does more; it secures confidence and good will. But a soft reply, good-natured and conciliating, need not be weak nor yielding.

Take every precaution to insure that the number you call is correct. Keep the list of numbers in common use up-to-date, and use the list. To trust to memory is to place an unnecessary burden upon it.

One great danger the telephone fosters is haste. The very fact that you are almost always called unexpectedly to the telephone -- where quick-as-a-flash-just-like-that you are engaged in a discussion of a topic remote from your thoughts but a moment before -- must warn you to take all the more precaution against random or ill-prepared remarks. Think calmly, plan thoroughly, speak pleasantly, be brief, but give an interesting and persuasive presentation of your case.

Of course, your telephone should be located so conveniently that you can use it with ease and without being disturbed or disturbing others. When making a call, it's common courtesy and good business to remain at the telephone until connected. The person you're calling doesn't want to waste his time, holding the line, until you are ready to talk. And answer all telephone calls promptly. Nothing is more irritating to the other fellow than having to wait for you to answer. When answering, it saves time to use an identifying name -- the Division or Section and/or your own name. Cut out the time-wasting, out-of-date "hello". And when you make a call, let the other fellow know who you are. He may not enjoy guessing contests.

Don't transfer a call to someone else if you can take care of it or have the proper person do so. The other fellow won't want to go over the same ground twice -- once to the person who first answered and again to someone to whom the call is transferred. That's a nuisance. In receiving calls that do not properly belong in your department, or to you personally, be sure to recognize the likelihood of annoying the caller when you break the news to him. Quite possibly he has already been transferred two or three times and is no longer capable of restraining his indignation. He needs plenty of tact and painstaking attention. Why don't you make sure just what department and which person he wants? Then signal the switchboard and ask the operator to transfer the call to Mr. So-and-So of the That-and-This Department.

We'll be back again with more suggestions in an early issue. 'Till then, remember what we told you!

DEVELOPED AND POTENTIAL WATER POWER OF THE WORLD

The capacity of the water wheels in the constructed plants of the world, according to estimates made by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, was 23,000,000 horsepower in 1920, 29,000,000 horsepower at the end of 1923, 33,000,000 horsepower at the end of 1926, 46,000,000 horsepower at the end of 1930, 55,000,000 horsepower at the end of 1934, and 60,000,000 horsepower at the end of 1936, an increase of nearly 160 percent in 16 years.

The ten leading countries in developed water power and the installed capacity of water wheels in horsepower in each according to these estimates were as follows: 1, United States, 17,120,000; 2, Canada, 7,946,000; 3, Italy, 6,000,000; 4, France, 5,250,000; 5, Japan, 4,240,000; 6, Norway, 2,900,000; 7, Switzerland, 2,800,000; 8, Germany, 2,550,000; 9, Sweden, 1,874,000; 10, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 1,540,000.

The capacity of machinery installed in the different countries does not give the entire picture, however. For example, in countries such as Canada and Norway, with abundant water power resources, the electrical output of the water wheels is greater per horsepower installed than in other countries, such as France and Germany, whose resources are not so great. The reason for this condition is that in Canada and Norway only the best sites are utilized and at them machinery is installed only up to the point where water is available to operate it a large part of the year, whereas in other countries, where the demand for power is great and the potential water-power resources comparatively small, machinery is installed to use water power which is available for only a small part of the year, power for the remaining period being supplied by steam.

Copies of the detailed estimate ,which shows the potential as well as the developed water power of the various countries of the world, may be obtained free from the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. - Department of the Interior Press Release

"WOODSMANSHIP FOR THE CCC"

By Jno. D. Guthrie, Washington

This is a new 15-page illustrated circular just issued for distribution to new CCC enrollees when they first enter the camp. It is a revision of a circular put out by Region 5 several years ago, now enlarged, and with 18 excellent line drawings added, the work of Rudolph Wendelin, of the Washington Office of Drafting.

It aims to acquaint the new enrollee with simple things he should know about woodsmanship. The main subject headings are: Test of Woodmanship, Fancied Perils, Real Dangers, Sanitation, Rattlesnakes and what to do if bit, Poisonous Plants, Use and Care of Tools, Simple First Aids for Woodsmen, What are Conservation, Forestry and Reforestation, etc., and ends with the Old Six Rules.

An edition of 100,000 copies was printed which will be distributed by the War Department direct to the CCC camps. A few copies are being sent to the Regions. It is a CCC publication and not for general public nor Forest Service distribution.

THE RIVER

(From McCalls Magazine, May, 1937)

1. Water

From as far West as Idaho and as far East as Pennsylvania, 4500 miles miles from Canada, the river flows to the Gulf . . Water from the Glaciers of the Rockies, and from the turkey ridges of the Alleghenies: water from two-thirds of all the rivulets, creeks, streams and rivers of the nation - THE MISSISSIPPI.

Down to St. Louis: down the Milk, the Cannonball, the Sioux and Cheyenne;
Down the Chippewa, Rock, Wisconsin and St. Croix,
The Republican, the Platte and the Niobrara.
Down from Pittsburgh, a thousand miles to Cairo:
The Monongahela, the Allegheny and the Kanawha;
Down the Wabash, the Hocking and the Muskingum -
The Kentucky, the Cumberland and the Tennessee;
Down the Ohio a thousand miles to Cario.
Down a thousand miles from Cairo:
Down the Wolf, the White and the St. Francis;
The Yazoo, the Old Red and the Big Black;
Down the Ouachita and the Arkansas, a thousand miles to New Orleans.

2. Progress

They got the blacks to plant the cotton and they gouged the top off Tennessee and Alabama, and sent it down the river.
They got the Swedes to cut the forests, and they cut the top off Wisconsin and Minnesota, and sent it down the river.
Then they dyked the river off its plain and moved their plows South;
And they left a hollow-eyed generation to peck at the worn-out cotton land;
And left the Swedes to shiver in their naked North country.
Then they moved their plows and their saws down the river and started over again.
They cut off enough timber to cover England, France, and Germany.
They wore out enough farm land to cover all Italy.

3. Flood Control

1913 - 1916 - 1923 - 1936 - 1937 - floods. For you can't wall out and dam up two-thirds of the water in the country.
They built dams but the dams filled in;
They built a thousand mile dyke but it didn't hold;
So they built it higher.
They played with a continent for fifty years. Then we sent the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the CCC, the Red

Cross and the Health Service to keep the water in its banks.
Yet we have neither saved the good earth nor controlled the Father
of Waters. For control means:
Control from Denver to Helena,
From Itasca to Paducah,
From Pittsburgh to Cairo, -
Control of the wheat, the corn and the cotton land;
Control enough to put back a thousand forests:
Control enough to put the river together again before it is too late
. . . Before it has picked up the heart of a continent and shoved it
into the Gulf of Mexico.

YE EDITOR DISCOVERS

President Roosevelt recently appointed a small committee composed of the Secretaries of War, Agriculture, and Interior to draw up plans for a comprehensive program of flood control. Among the things the President has asked this group to do is to submit an outline of a proposed report on flood control in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi. Informal word is that the President has approved the general plan and will soon call for the preparation of this report. The great burden of the work will fall on the Departments of War and Agriculture. Within the Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Service, the Forest Service, and the Weather Bureau will play an important part. The report is to be ready about the first of January.

- - - - - - - - - - -

At a conference of leading members of the American Pulpwood Association, recently held in New Orleans, steps were taken toward conserving the pulpwood resources in the South. The members present, representing a large section of the pulpwood industry in the South, accepted a conservation policy looking to cutting in such a manner that the forest growing stock will be maintained in accord with good forestry practices as recommended by the Forest Service. The Association has established four districts or zones in the Southern area, over each of which a representative of the industry will maintain supervision of forest practices. The conference was attended by Assistant Chief E. W. Tinker, members of his staff, Regional Office members and State Foresters of the Southern Region.

- - - - - - - - - - -

The award of the Certificate of Valor to five Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees and former enrollees for acts of heroism beyond the regular call of duty was recently announced by Director Fechner.

The deeds of valor for which the enrollees were commended included the rescue of a truck driver from the submerged cab of a truck which had fallen into a river, the rescue of a boy caught in a moving bulldozer, and rescues by three of the enrollees of persons from drowning.

Including the five citations just made, twenty-two Certificates for Valor have been awarded to CCC enrollees since the Corps was established in the spring of 1933.

- - - - - - - - - - -

The Forest Products Laboratory reports a total of 8,859 visitors during the period April 1, 1936 to March 31, 1937. Of these 8,242 were tourist visitors from 47 States - an increase of 50 percent over the previous year's record - and 617 were consulting visitors from 34 States and 18 foreign countries.

- - - - - - - - - - -

The Prairie States Forestry Project is evidently of interest to a good many travelers on the streamliner "City of Denver", which runs between Denver and Chicago. The stewardess asked Mr. Walt Dutton of the Division of Range Management, during a recent trip he made on this train, if he would send her some information which would help in answering inquiries regarding this project. She has been sent a Forest Service publication on the subject.

- - - - - - - - - - -

The following trips will be made into the National Forests this summer by the American Forestry Association's "Trail Riders of the Wilderness".

Flathead National Forest, July 4-15
Wyoming National Forest, July 18-31
Gila National Forest, August 3-16
Sawtooth National Forest, August 2-15
Olympic National Forest, August 19-September 1

- - - - - - - - - - -

The Potlatch Forests, Inc., has donated to the United States Government 4,300 acres of land in Clearwater County, Idaho, for addition to the Clearwater and St. Joe National Forests, according to a recent R-1 News Release.

This latest donation brings the total lands donated by the Potlatch Forests, Inc., and its subsidiary, the Forest Development Company, to 148,000 acres.

It is the expressed desire of the former owners, in donating these lands to the Government, that they be permanently dedicated to the practice of forestry for the benefit of the people of the United States.

- - - - - - - - - - -

"Headquarters Control and Use", a volume of some 250 pages, containing the Proceedings of the Upstream Engineering Conference held last September, has just been published. Although the Forest Service is mentioned as being co-publisher with the Soil Conservation Service and Rural Electrification Administration, it had in fact practically nothing to do with the preparation of the material for the publication. Only a few copies have been received in the Forest Service and these have been sent to the larger centers for library purposes. It is understood that this publication may be reprinted as a congressional document. If so, copies can be made more generally available.

- - - - - - - - - - -

Although the population of the United States is probably the best educated national group in the world, the average American has completed only an elementary school course of study, according to a news release issued by the Office of Education, Department of the Interior, based on its Statistical Summary of Education recently compiled. The Summary does show, however, that with larger numbers of students attending and graduating from both high school and college throughout the Nation, and with the death of many aged persons who did not get much formal education, the educational level of our country is rising.

The cost of education is decreasing. In 1929-30, the Statistical Summary shows, the annual cost per adult for public education in the United States was $44.34. This cost per adult has decreased to $30.51 in 1933-34.

How the depression affected education is told for the first time by actual Nationwide statistics on sources of income and expenditures for the schools. The total income for education, public and private, from kindergarten through college, decreased 22.6 percent from 1929-30 to 1933-34. For publicly controlled schools and colleges the decrease in receipts was 21 percent from 1930 to 1934. For privately controlled schools decreases in receipts were 29.8 percent during the same period of time.

HEAT MORE INJURIOUS THAN LACK OF MOISTURE DURING DROUGHT

Although it is usually recognized that drought periods are accompanied by extremely hot weather, mortality in forest plantations in such years is usually considered to be due to lack of moisture. Recent studies made by the Station, however, show that in some dry years extreme temperatures cause considerably more loss of trees than the shortage of rainfall. This is well illustrated by the following table, which is based on data obtained during the late summer of 1936 from plantations on the Huron National Forest.

Species	Age (from seed)	Causes of mortality			Basis - number of plantations
		Heat	Lack of moisture	Other	
	Years	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Jack pine	2½	74	26	-	10
Norway pine	7	58	41	1	15

Heat injury is evidenced by a discolored ring of "cooked" cambium which is found on smaller trees (those under 1/2 inch in diameter) usually about one inch above the soil surface. On larger trees the injury takes the form of lesions on the southwestern side of the trees. In a few cases girdled trees were found which had dead tops, but living roots. This would definitely indicate that death was not due to lack of moisture.

That heat injury was the most important source of loss in the above plantations during 1936 is not surprising in view of the abnormally hot weather which occurred on the National Forest; thermograph records on experimental plots in a typical plantation show that on one day a maximum of 175° was reached with a mean of 130° for a continuous 8½-hour period. - Technical Notes, Lake States For. Exp. Sta.

THE AVERAGE CCC ENROLLEE

Not including veteran enrollees, the average age of a CCC enrollee is about 20. This "average man" has completed about 8¼ grades of school, has served in the Corps between 9 and 12 months. He allots approximately $25 of his monthly pay to slightly more than four dependents. Not counting the men who never had a regular job, the average enrollee had been jobless for almost 7 months before coming into the CCC. He weighs almost 147 pounds, is a little over 5 feet 8¼ inches tall and boasts a chest expansion of just under 3 inches. The chances are about fifty out of a hundred that he will be from a rural area and forty-five out of a hundred that he will come from an urban area.

1.9
F76W

LIBRARY
Shelterbelt Project

LIBRARY
JAN 31
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE
U S
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SERVICE BULLETIN

CONTENTS CONFIDENTIAL

> WE ARE COMING TO RECOGNIZE AS NEVER BEFORE THE RIGHT OF THE NATION TO GUARD ITS OWN FUTURE IN THE ESSENTIAL MATTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE PAST WE HAVE ADMITTED THE RIGHT OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO INJURE THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC FOR ITS OWN PRESENT PROFIT ××× THE TIME HAS COME FOR A CHANGE AS A PEOPLE WE HAVE THE RIGHT AND THE DUTY ×××× TO PROTECT OURSELVES AND OUR CHILDREN AGAINST THE WASTEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES, WHETHER THAT WASTE IS CAUSED BY THE ACTUAL DESTRUCTION OF SUCH RESOURCES OR BY MAKING THEM IMPOSSIBLE OF DEVELOPMENT HEREAFTER
>
> Theodore Roosevelt

Vol. XXI No. 13 Washington, D. C. June 28, 1937

THE LAND IN FLOOD CONTROL

(Excerpts from Address of Henry A. Wallace at
the 62nd Annual Meeting of the American Forestry
Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 31, 1937.)

The progress of a nation from youth to maturity is marked by the discovery that its natural resources are not inexhaustible. Pioneers had land and water to waste; the descendants of pioneers have not. So at this stage in our national history and in our economic development, we are safe in assuming that present-day concern with the misuse of land and water is not just a passing fancy, but that it will continue and grow in importance.

We here are primarily interested in floods and flood-control because we know that wise use of land and water throughout a watershed has an indispensable part to play in any long-time flood-control program. I think the people of this Ohio Valley will share our interest. But not to the exclusion of a more immediate flood-control program downstream. The people of our great river valleys naturally want the most effective defenses against flood they can get at the earliest possible moment.

The most immediate defenses are the great engineering structures of the War Department. Those of us primarily concerned with the land and upstream phases of flood control should have no hesitation in giving credit where credit is due. The engineers of the War Department have been fighting floods for decades, and they have done a magnificent job. Insofar as money and time have been available, they have delivered an impressive amount of flood control.

The great dams and reservoirs and levees built by the Corps of Engineers downstream may always be more important in controlling floods than anything we can do on the land. The people of the river valleys must continue to rely on dams and reservoirs and levees as the most immediate defense against floods. Nothing we say or do must interfere with the strengthening and multiplication of these defenses.

Our job is back of the front lines, away from the great central valleys and up in the hills. In miles, it will often be remote from the places where floods hit hardest. But our job is not remote in influence. The land in every watershed has a vital and irreducible part to play in any program of flood-control. Wise management of the land will prevent many minor floods and reduce the crest of major ones. Wise management of the land can strengthen the defenses of the engineer downstream. Furthermore, in the long run many of the large engineering structures downstream will lose their effectiveness in flood-control unless there is also land-control upstream. I think most engineers recognize this today. I know the War Department is fully aware of the problem. Congress recognized it formally last year in enacting into law the Omnibus Flood Control Act.

Land control upstream means wise management of the soil. It makes no difference where this land is located, whether in the plains, in the valleys, or in the mountains. It makes no difference as to the kind of land, whether farm land, grass land, or forest. The secret of upstream control lies in preventing the development of floods at the point where raindrops fall. Here is where proper land management enters the picture.***

The forest story has been told so effectively that the American people are tree-conscious to a high degree. I am all for that, but now I should like to see them become grass conscious to the same extent.***

Overgrazing and overplowing have caused more sudden and more spectacular damage in the Great Plains than any place else in the United States. On the Great Plains the winds are high, the droughts are long and the rain is usually violent--when it comes. Probably no human beings engaged in the arts of peace have been so destructive as the white people who came into the Great Plains to overplow and overgraze. Yet it is not fair to blame them. They didn't know any better. They had behind them the habits of western Europe and eastern United States. There was no state or federal government with the knowledge or courage to warn them that nature, when abused overlong, can come back with a terrible revenge.

In this western country I find that the men of the Forest Service have developed a reverence for grasses which is akin to that which they hold for trees. They have seen with their own eyes the way overgrazing has made it possible for sudden storms to send masses of mud down mountain canyons, causing millions of dollars worth of damage to the people in the valleys.

But the benevolence of grass extends far beyond the Great Plains and the mountain canyons of the West. I know that grass is humble, whereas trees are dramatic; that trees live long, grass only briefly; but in its humble way grass is perhaps just as important as trees in renewing the fundamental resources of the United States.***

Of the 615 million acres of forest land in the United States, 308 million acres exert a major influence on important streams. Another 140 million acres have a distinct bearing on our water problems. Yet a large part of these forest lands cannot now aid as they should in our flood control program. This is because these lands have in the past been abused. They have been overcut and exploited. They have too often been exposed to the ravages of repeated fires. This applies, not only to commercial forest lands but to the 150 million acres of farm woodlands.

The cure for these abuses, as for those of crop, pasture, and range lands, lies in proper management. This involves methods of cutting that will maintain an adequate forest cover, protection from fire and overgrazing, and reforestation of denuded lands. And, since three-forths of all our forest lands are now privately owned, owners must recognize their obligations as good neighbors. They must handle their lands to prevent erosion and retard run-off. In addition, especially on areas where maintenance of an adequate forest cover is essential for flood control, public forests should be developed. Already many millions of acres have been publicly acquired by the Forest Service for the protection of important watersheds, and many more millions should be added to the total. The Biological Survey too has purchased many acres for game refuges.

Thus whether we consider the farm, the range, or the forest, the wise use and management of the land runs like a thread all through the pattern of flood-control. It is because of this that the flood-control program of the Department involves the work and activities of so many of its agencies.

The problem today is not one of beginning conservation and flood-control activities. We are already active on a wide front. The problem today is to coordinate what we have begun, in order to guarantee effectiveness and efficiency, and in order above all to insure the active cooperation of the man on the land. The most important element in any conservation program in most of our watersheds, after all, is not any particular federal or state agency, but the individual whose use of the land can make or break our most cherished program. We have to coordinate our activities both in Washington and in the field, but we shall have to coordinate them around land use and land users as the focal point.***

The present conservation activities of the Department of Agriculture, the trained personnel and experience, should guarantee a sensible and effective approach to this problem of upstream flood-control. The combination of physical and social sciences basic to much of the Department's work, is also basic here. Watershed treatment will fail if it views only the conservation of soil and water as a physical problem. Each program on each watershed must fit into the peculiarities of the social structure. It must recognize the economic as well as the physical imperatives. Whether land is cropped, forested, or pastured, whether it is operated by owners or tenants, it must make its contribution to water and soil control.

With the active cooperation of farmers and engineers, agronomists and economists, foresters and tree lovers, I believe it will be possible for us during the next 10 years to do a real job of retarding what President Roosevelt has called "the journey of the raindrop to the sea".

THE FLAGG POSTER

By Hugh Fleming, Jr., Washington

On June 10 President Roosevelt with Secretary Wallace and Associate Forester Clapp accepted on behalf of the Government the forest fire prevention painting James Montgomery Flagg created as his contribution in the campaign against forest fires in the United States.

President Roosevelt was so well impressed with the noted artist's work that he insisted the White House be the perpetual home of the original. Similarly, twenty years ago President Wilson ordered the original of Mr. Flagg's "I Want You", called by the contemporary press the greatest war poster of all time, to be hung in the Smithsonian Institution.

In accepting the painting Mr. Roosevelt made the following statement:

"More than 30 years ago Theodore Roosevelt began a great battle which I have been proud to renew, the battle to conserve and rebuild our natural resources. America's forests are at last getting the care and the opportunity for renewal which they demand and which we depend upon. But the great enemy of our forests now is fire -- fire that is started, nine times out of ten, by the carelessness of man.

Carelessness can be prevented, and it is to that end that James Montgomery Flagg has painted and presented to the Nation this vivid picture. I hope all who visit the National Forests will see it, for I am sure that having seen it, they will remember it. It is with deep gratitude that I accept this painting on behalf of the United States Government".

On leaving the White House Mr. Flagg told newspaper men:

"Those of us who spend our lives trying to interpret the magic of the world in which we live probably find no greater horror anywhere than in the thought of forest fires turning the great and everlasting beauty of the forests into flame. We see wild creatures of the woods turned into charred corpses, flowers destroyed, lands left more barren than remnants of a shell torn battlefield, and with it all trees which would build homes for people turned into smoke and charcoal.

"Ever since the war, when I found it possible to serve my country with my paints and brushes, I have thought of other great national emergencies which could be depicted in pictures to tell their story as the Chinese say "better than 10,000 words". Naturally, forest fires have been one of the most important of these and I shall be most happy to have given of my thought and time if it will help more persons to become aware of the great and serious need which exists to control and reduce forest fires so that we and our children may enjoy the untarnished beauty of our forests, mountains, lakes and streams.

"I take pleasure therefore in presenting this painting through the President to the Forest Service for the people of the United States."

Later in the afternoon the Forest Service held a reception for Mr. Flagg in the Raleigh Hotel, where on behalf of the Service Mr. Clapp presented to Mr. Flagg a large copper tray with an etching of the painting inscribed on its face.

The following day "Your Forests, Your Fault, Your Loss" began a nation-wide tour with a week's exhibit in the concourse of the Grand Central Terminal in New York City.

The painting is scheduled to reach Region 9 on June 22; Region 3 on July 7; Region 5 on July 17; Region 6 on July 31; Region 4 on August 15; Region 2 on August 25; Region 8 on September 9; and Region 7 on September 24.

Approximately a million poster copies of the painting will be distributed throughout the country this year. Many social, religious and educational agencies have enthusiastically signified their intention of cooperating in the forest fire prevention campaign centered around the painting. Western Union and Postal Telegraph will display approximately 5000 posters each. A great deal of newspaper and magazine publicity on the campaign is also expected.

NATIONAL PLANNING CONFERENCE

By E. A. Foster, Washington

The importance of rural communities as producers of people was stressed in two of the outstanding discussions at the recent national planning conference (Detroit, June 1 - 3).

Mr. L. Segoe, Director of the Urbanism Study recently conducted by the National Resources Committee pointed out that "the city is the principal consumer of human resources, but does not principally produce them." Its population, he said, is derived largely from rural areas, "often of extremely low material and cultural standards." The cities, according to Mr. Segoe, "have a vital interest in extending greater material and cultural advantages to the rural areas which produce and tend this human crop."

To a large extent, the rural areas producing the largest numbers of children per family are in the forest regions in which we foresters are primarily interested. Anthropologist Frederick Osborn of the Population Association of America, discussing the human wealth of the United States, asked a question of vital interest to us, "Can we," he said, "remake the life of our marginal farms, so that the superior stocks will stay on the farm, where the birth rate is normally high, or will our farms be subject to selective migration, the better stocks moving to the low birth rate areas of the cities, and the poorer stocks remaining behind to replenish the next generation? Can we provide a more equal opportunity for taking part in productive activity, so as to prevent the hopelessness, the constant ill-directed migration which is so destructive to family life?"

Speaking of recreation and its importance in relation to population trends, Mr. Osborn said, "rural recreation should be developed so that it will play its part in preventing the migration of the better stock away from the farm."

Speaking of recreational needs of urban as well as country people Mr. Osborn cited as an example, the possibilities inherent in marginal mountain lands and in existing state and national "parks" for private vacation homes at low cost to persons unable to enjoy family vacations under present conditions. Undoubtedly Mr. Osborn had in mind public forests as well as parks, and hence his remark bears upon our recreation policy.

Social and economic considerations of the type cited above, had a much more prominent place in the recent conference than in previous sessions of the planning agencies with which I have been familiar.

Forest resource maps from the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station were displayed prominently among the material presented as examples of planning work.

The Forest Service was not scheduled to present material or to lead in any of the discussions, but the recent developments in connection with forest management in southern pine pulp industry were briefly outlined in relation to state planning, in the informal discussion following a talk by Chairman McIntosh of the Georgia State Planning Board. He had briefly mentioned the interest of the Georgia Planning Board in "pine trees" in his discussion of Georgia's approach to State planning.

The conference was a joint one of the American Society of Planning Officials, Social and Economic Planning Association, American Civic and Planning Association and the City Planning Institute.

THE LOG JAM ON THE LITTLEFORK

By C. R. Randall, Region 9

It began months ago in the three big camps on the Nett Lake Indian Reservation. It ended in the greatest log drive of recent years and, perhaps, the last of the historic drives. The operation was like some dramatic story of the movies where tall timber topple and where the logs jam in the river.

During the winter months the logs, 14,000,000 feet of them, were piled on the shore and the frozen surface of the Littlefork River. When the ice finally "went out" a few weeks ago a flood tide developed that put the rampaging river on its worst spree since 1916. The problem was to prevent the drive rather than to start it. Seven expensive bridges would be in the wake of that drive, once it started, and the roaring, heaving, thundering fortune of the wilderness would sweep them down to destruction.

With the hereditary knowledge of old lumberjacks the river hogs jammed the logs at the Nett River bridge, and they hung on for dear life hoping that the logs would not get away, using all the words that could have been used for prayers if they had not been uttered by the jacks.

Between the beginning of the drive and the mouth of the Littlefork there were 100 miles of wild river, 26 feet above its normal stage. The yellow flood was running six to seven miles an hour taking out two-foot trees by the roots, and jammed in a great pile 25 feet above the surface of the water and 20 feet below the boiling flood was probably the last great pile of logs the old timers will ever see.

It was a strange sight, that log drive, even to people who have seen the logs and the jack come and go on their mighty errands since 1870. Eventually the river began to spend its energy; eventually the tension lessened among the men and the strain on the logs ceased to be so great. Finally the word came from the boss driver and the cables were cut away, the jam broken and the great pines of the northern forest were on their way.

Those recent days are becoming history now and most of the jacks have "shot the works" in the places where lumberjacks really "go to town." The town of International Falls was bright red with the war paint of the jacks for more than one night as they whooped and yelled, sang and staggered their winter wages away. A noisy, roistering, capable crew they were while their money lasted. They had helped in the last great cut in the State of Minnesota, they had jammed the logs and finally sent them to the mill. The Sweeds and the Fins and their brothers under the skin; they had a great winter, a greater spring.

THE FOREST AS A BUILDER OF SOIL

By H. R. Kylie, Washington

Some years ago while editor of the Bulletin, I ran a series of articles on "Forest Values." One of them had to do with the role of the forest as a builder of soil -- a subject on which the Forest Service has remained unaccountably mute, thus ignoring one of the best selling arguments for a widespread forest cover that could be used. I suppose some day our friends in Research will produce some statistics which can be used by the Division of Information and Education in their strenuous efforts to sell forestry.

The following extract from an article in the Reader's Digest seems to have interest as bearing on this matter of soil building by forests. The locale is one of the Japanese islands.

"The government is systematically rehabilitating barren land. Rich soil is actually being sent by the shipload to the bleak coral atolls of the Marshalls. On certain rocky islands a tree known as the soshiju from Formosa is being planted. It twines its roots around a rock and grows 30 feet high in three years. Its falling leaves and decaying logs make a soil where almost none existed. 'I think we will have these islands fit for farming in 100 years,' the Palau agricultural director told me brightly, as if promising something for tomorrow morning."

The Japanese apparently are not staggered by a soil formative period of 100 years.

YE EDITOR DISCOVERS

Mr. Silcox returned to Washington by train on June 14. Mr. Hammatt, who met him at the train and helped to get him home safely, says that he looks and feels fine. Doctor's orders are, however, that Mr. Silcox must remain in bed for another three or more weeks, after which time he may come downstairs once a day and see one person per day outside his family until he has fully recovered. Mr. Silcox says he intends to do what the doctor says but that he is impatient to get back in the harness again.

- - - - - - -

Two former Chiefs of the Service, Gifford Pinchot and Henry S. Graves, plan to visit Regions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and the Prairie States Forestry Project this summer. Tentative plans are that the trip will start about August 1 and will last about six weeks. They expect to travel in Mr. Pinchot's car, starting from Billings, Montana. The objective of the trip is to see the National Forests generally, with visits to a typical Douglas fir sale, a western yellow pine sale, and a sale in California's Sierras. It is expected that group meetings will be arranged so that both ex-Chiefs may meet again as many forest officers and ex-forest officers as possible.

- - - - - - -

In his news comments, "Keeping Up With The Times", over the radio on June 10, Earle Godwin of the editorial staff of the Washington Times said:

"and 'ere I get too excited about these matters, don't let me forget to say that Washington entertains a well known artist today...as a part of the government's educational drive to keep down forest fires... James Montgomery Flagg has painted a striking poster which will be given to the President... or blessed by him...or something...today. The poster shows Uncle Sam with a spade in his hand...in a burning forest...he is looking right at YOU... saying: 'Your Forest...Your Fault...YOUR LOSS'...and so it is... lightning strikes into the forests and burns huge areas of them, but the city-bred picnicker and his cigarette and his picnic fire have cost hundreds of millions of dollars...these man-made fires are being reduced, I am told, by these heartbreaking efforts of the Forest Service...one of the finest organizations for service and morale in the world."

- - - - - - -

Addition to the National Forests of 24,378 acres by purchase and 29,493 acres by exchange was approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission at its meeting on June 10. The land approved for purchase is in Idaho, Minnesota, and Utah -- that for exchanges, in Michigan.

NEW DEVICE MEASURES USE OF WATER BY TREES

The success of forest planting in the prairie-plains region depends in a large measure on the use of trees and shrubs which can withstand severe drought conditions. The ideal species for this purpose would be those economical in their use of water, those which could produce large amounts of foliage (thus having a high windbreak value), for a minimum amount of water.

In order to determine how the various trees and shrubs now being used for Plains planting meet these requirements, an apparatus has recently been built by Messrs. Minckler and Bates of the Station staff, which actually measures the amount of water used by small trees under field conditions. This consists of a chamber 4 feet high and 2 feet in diameter, resembling a bird cage made of cellophane. After covering the ground under the tree with canvas to prevent evaporation from the soil, the chamber is placed over the tree to be measured. An exhaust pump maintains a continuous flow of air through the chamber. A sample of this air is drawn through a series of 6 drying tubes which are weighed at intervals to see how much moisture is absorbed. To determine how much of this moisture consists of that lost by the tree through its leaves, a comparison must be made with air not affected by any particular vegetation. For this test the apparatus is set up at a nearby point and the air moisture measured in the same way. The difference between the two readings represents the amount of water lost by the tree through its leaves.

Field trials made with the apparatus during the past summer show interesting features concerning the water use of various species. Since Chinese elm roots widely and vigorously, has leaves which persist throughout a long growing season, and makes rapid woody growth, it might naturally be expected to cause a heavy drain on soil moisture. This is well borne out by tests made with the apparatus in Oklahoma. During hot dry weather, a Chinese elm 3.3 feet in height lost water at the rate of 2 pounds per hour (1.4 liters or about 3 pounds per hour per square meter of foliage) in the morning but less than a fifth as much in the late afternoon.

None of the other species tested under similar conditions approached such a high rate as Chinese elm. Yet this species, in the juvenile stages, outclasses practically all other trees in withstanding drought, as shown by actual field survival tests. The question is whether, in the long run, Chinese elm is likely to prove one of the most desirable species.

It is believed that the apparatus will be of considerable help in obtaining a new "slant" on the performance of the various species, and probable performance when drought becomes a critical factor. - Technical Notes, Lake States For. Expt. Sta.

CHARLES LATHROP PACK - A FRIEND OF FORESTRY

Charles Lathrop Pack, 80, founder and president of the American Tree Association, died June 14 in Doctor's Hospital, New York, following an emergency operation.

Mr. Pack had been a leader in forest conservation work since the days of President Theodore Roosevelt. To make the American people "forestry-minded" was Mr. Pack's ambition and life work. "All wealth comes from the soil," he once told his friend, the late John Hays Hammond, "and this country must realize that fact and save the soil and thus perpetuate the wealth that soil produces."

His tree-planting books, given away by thousands to mark the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington and another to mark the sesquicentennial of the formation of the Constitution, are widely known. Free distribution of his Forestry Primer has now reached 4,300,000 copies. One edition of this Primer Mr. Pack dedicated to the C. C. C. and the last one, marking the 60th anniversary of the first step in forestry by the Government, he dedicated to the memory of Franklin B. Hough, the Nation's first forest agent in 1876. Under Mr. Pack's direction, the association also published the Forestry News Digest containing up-to-date news on forestry. This is distributed free.

He established the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry trust (1927) with funds to be used for any purpose which promotes progress in forestry, the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Foundation at Yale (1930), the Charles Lathrop Pack Forest Education Board (1930) and the George Willis Pack Forestry Foundation at the University of Michigan (1930). Through these and other agencies he donated demonstration forests to Syracuse, Yale, Cornell, Washington and Michigan Universities, provided numerous scholarships in forestry, and endowed 12 colleges with funds for annual prizes for essays and articles on forestry.

LIBRARY
Shelterbelt Project

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
JAN 31
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SERVICE BULLETIN

CONTENTS CONFIDENTIAL

> WE ARE COMING TO RECOGNIZE AS NEVER BEFORE THE RIGHT OF THE NATION TO GUARD ITS OWN FUTURE IN THE ESSENTIAL MATTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES. IN THE PAST WE HAVE ADMITTED THE RIGHT OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO INJURE THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC FOR ITS OWN PRESENT PROFIT xxx THE TIME HAS COME FOR A CHANGE. AS A PEOPLE WE HAVE THE RIGHT AND THE DUTY xxxx TO PROTECT OURSELVES AND OUR CHILDREN AGAINST THE WASTEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES, WHETHER THAT WASTE IS CAUSED BY THE ACTUAL DESTRUCTION OF SUCH RESOURCES OR BY MAKING THEM IMPOSSIBLE OF DEVELOPMENT HEREAFTER.
>
> Theodore Roosevelt

Vol. XXI No. 14 Washington, D. C. July 12, 1937

FORMER CCC ARTISTS ASKED TO PAINT MURALS IN FEDERAL POST OFFICES

Art work done by seven Civilian Conservation Corps artist-enrollees in camp has brought them the opportunity to paint murals in Federal post offices.

For the past three years, the Section of Painting and Sculpture of the Procurement Division of the Treasury has cooperated with the Civilian Conservation Corps by assigning artists who were unemployed and in need of employment to the camps to make pictorial records of the life and achievement of the corps. The artists are enrolled and paid just as other enrollees are, but their work projects are concerned with art work, rather than construction.

The Section now announces that seven of these artists, who did especially competent and interesting work in camp, have been invited to submit designs for mural decorations in various post office buildings. The work will be under contract and is in no sense relief employment.

The artists so recognized and honored are Forest Flower, Edward Morton, Raymond Redell, Tom Rost, Jr., and Richard Jansen, all of Wisconsin; Louis Raynaud of New Orleans, Louisiana, and S. E. J. Fitzgerald, now in Alaska.

Flower, whose home is Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, was enrolled in Camp SP-4 at Carp Lake, Michigan, from April to September, 1935. He has been asked to submit a design for the mural decoration of the Rice Lake, Wisconsin, post office.

The other four Wisconsin men are all from Milwaukee. Edward Morton served in Camp F-1 in Superior National Forest, Minnesota, in the summer of 1934, but resigned to take a teaching position at Layton School of Art, Milwaukee. His mural design will be for the Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, post office. Redell served in Camp F-5, Washburn, Wisconsin, during the summer of 1934 and has been invited to submit designs for the Berlin, Wisconsin, post office.

Rost was enrolled in Camp SP-3, West Allis, Wisconsin, in November, 1934. He will design decorations for the Elkhorn, Wisconsin, post office. Jansen, who served in a camp in Milwaukee, has recently had a number of his paintings reproduced in Fortune Magazine in connection with an article on Emergency Conservation work. He has since been employed as an artist in the Special Skills Division of the Resettlement Administration. His designs will be for the Lincolnton, North Carolina, post office.

Louis Raynaud served in Camp F-3 at Niceville, Florida, from March to August, 1936, resigning to accept a position with an advertising agency. Although he is represented in "Who's Who in American Art", he is mainly self-taught, having spent only a short time in study at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in Chester Springs, Pennsylvania, and at the Grand Central Gallery in New York City. He spent a year in Europe doing most of his studying in the museums of Paris and Madrid, and in 1929 was awarded a third prize of $1,500 (purchase price) in the Edgar B. Davis competition at San Antonio, Texas. His winning painting now hangs in the permanent collection of the Witte Memorial of that city. His Federal mural design will be for the Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, post office.

E. J. Fitzgerald was enrolled in Camp SP-12 at Fort Defiance Park, Tacoma, Washington, in January, 1935, but resigned the following May to take a position with the U. S. Geological Survey at Anchorage, Alaska. He has not yet been invited to do a specific mural design but is listed to do so. - Press release issued by Director Fechner's Office.

POLICY FOR EVACUATION OF FLOOD PLAINS OUTLINED IN NEW YORK STATE BULLETIN

By E. A. Foster, Washington

While, in the field of flood problems, foresters are primarily concerned with forest protection and land management that will hold water and soil back on the uplands, they are also interested in the zoning of flood plains against uses which suffer from floods, and in avoiding flood areas in the building of stations, warehouses, etc.

A 13 page bulletin "A Common Sense Approach to the Flood Problem", recently issued by the Division of State Planning of the State of New York, recommends a definite program and policy for the zoning and evacuation of flood plain areas.

The report points out that it is possible to draw lines above which the theoretical chances of flooding in a given year are one in ten, one in a hundred and so on. Although forestation and other measures on the land are necessary and helpful in relation to floods, some degree of high waters is inevitable. It is recognized that complete evacuation of flood plains to eliminate the necessity of protection is impracticable in numerous cases. In such cases dikes, levees, etc., are justified.

The definite policy which the Planning Division outlines, for the evacuation of flood plains, involves (1) determining the areas subject to flood damage and publishing information on the limits of such areas; (2) (a) amendment of building and zoning codes to prevent new construction in potential flood districts or to limit structures in accordance with flood hazards, and (b) use of police power to require gradual removal or modification of flowage obstructions and hazardous structures; (3) preparation of plans for development on safe ground; (4) local and federal cooperation in financing the movement of individuals and industries from flood areas to higher and safer land; (5) preparation of plans for the use and ownership of land in flood areas, including public acquisition, where desirable; (6) local costs of flood protection work to be charged against the property protected, and not to the community as a whole.

Such a program as this, obviously, is of much wider application than merely to urban areas in New York State. The definite steps outlined constitute an approach that should be applicable wherever there are flood problems. Thus, they appear worthy of attention, not only in connection with our broader land planning activities, but also in planning the location of Forest Service improvements, stations, etc. It brings up questions of how well we can appraise flood hazards, and whom we can go to for expert advice on individual situations. No attempt is made to answer those questions here, but the New York bulletin is cited merely as providing a definite program and as a reminder to us of the desirability of keeping our improvements out of flood areas or getting them out, and also in considering flood plain uses and control in our general programs of land planning.

GLASSES TO REDUCE SUN GLARE

By R. E. McArdle, Rocky Mountain Forest Exp. Station

Now that the bright summer season is approaching, a few remarks on the selection of sun glasses may be in order. Tests we made at the Pacific Northwest Experiment Station indicate rather conclusively that:

1. Buy glasses with ground and polished lenses if you can afford them since these cause no distortion. Otherwise, get glasses with perfectly flat lenses as second choice and the "sport type" (pear shaped) lenses as third choice. Under no circumstances purchase the curved, round lenses of pressed glass. Some of these, even those selling for 50¢ or 75¢, might be fairly well adapted to some nearsighted or farsighted persons, or those with other kinds of eye trouble, but probably will not fit your eyes. We actually found some of these drugstore glasses with one lens for a nearsighted person and the other lens suitable for farsighted people. If you want to see for yourself just what happens to your eye muscles when you wear a pair of sun glasses with pressed-glass lenses, hold up one lens about a foot before one eye and looking through the lens at a distant object, move the lens in a small circle or from side to side; the object will "wiggle" (it will not move if viewed through ground and polished lenses). Or, look at a telegraph pole through one of these pressed-glass lenses and you may be surprised at what happens to the part of the pole viewed through the glass. In short, if you hesitate to get your regular reading glasses from the ten-cent store you also should hesitate to purchase sun glasses from the five and dime because you are getting lenses just the same. As indicated above, one way out, if you must purchase lenses that are not ground and polished, is to purchase sun glasses with flat lenses - like window panes.

2. Color is a matter of personal preference, some people preferring to view the world through rose-colored glasses and some liking some other color. Our test indicated that most people prefer glasses of a color that does not appreciably change the natural colors of vegetation, etc. To many people it is confusing to have blue skies turn white when viewed through amber glasses, or green trees turn red, and so on. Smoked glass is a neutral tint and does not materially change natural colors. For "cutting through" haze amber or red glasses are best, but Forest Officers have little need for this quality since elimination of smoke haze will also eliminate the smoke from small fires, if detection of smoke columns is why the Forest officers want to "cut through" the haze. My advice is to get ordinary smoked glasses and leave the fancy colors alone.

3. Now as to density. Do not be afraid of getting glasses that are too dark. When you consider the intense glare coming off of a white concrete road and from the chromium plated tops of these new golf green automobiles you will find most comfort in a glass that stops about 85- or 90-percent of the visible radiation. This means sun glasses that look like a pair of stove lids. Whatever you do, don't let anyone sell you a pair of glasses which are only lightly tinted. Ordinary glass stops about 10 percent of the visible radiation and sometimes sun glasses are so lightly tinted that the color added to the glass does very little good, often stopping only 1- or 2-percent more light than plain, everyday window glass. A light tint is thought by many people to improve their personal appearance and I have no reason to suggest that anyone use darker glasses if he thinks that his appearance is harmed. But take my word for it, get the darkest glasses you can find if you are looking for eye comfort and not personal adornment.

4. You will hear a lot about protecting the eyes from "injurious rays of light." Briefly, you can forget about this for it is mostly advertising hooey. The ultra-violet radiation in ordinary sunlight does not hurt you (except when reflected from snow), so why get excited? A simple test to disprove certain extravagant advertising is to place a penny, a piece of ordinary window glass, and the sun glasses in question on a piece of unexposed blueprint paper and put the whole business out in the sunlight for a few seconds; then wash

the paper as usual. The penny stops all light and therefore the spot it occupied will be white; the window glass stops about 90 percent of the ultra-violet radiation but some does get through, and since blueprint paper is "printed" only by the ultra-violet end of the spectrum, the paper underneath the window pane will be blue. If the paper under the sun glasses turns blue it indicates that at least as much ultra-violet light is getting through them as passes through ordinary window glass. If the paper under the sun glasses is white it shows that the glasses "stop" the ultra-violet light, as did the penny. You also will find glasses advertised to protect the eyes from infra-red rays. Forget that also! The infra-red rays are the heat waves and won't damage your eyes any more than heat radiation from a fireplace. Of course, if you are doing oxy-acetylene welding you will need to protect your eyes from both infra-red and ultra-violet radiation, but all my remarks above apply only to use of tinted glasses to reduce the glare of ordinary sunlight, such as occurs when driving an automobile. - From R-2 Bulletin

TELEOPHONITIS (Part Three)

(By the Roving Reporter)

To continue our allegations that telephoning is an art we should strive to master --

Pencil and paper furnish adequate insurance against error. When telephoning, keep them close at hand so you won't have to dig them up after the conversation starts. It makes a bad impression when you say, "Wait a minute. I want to get some paper and make a note of that." On this pad record inquiries, information, and other data that come to you by 'phone. The memoranda thus obtained may be filed if desired, and in many cases should be filed with the same care that is given to correspondence.

If you use records, have them also near the telephone. Avoid having to ask the caller to hold the line while you "look it up", generally a very time-wasting and sorry exhibition. If you have to leave the telephone to consult records or confer with another employee, it may be best not to keep him waiting. Take his number and call him back as soon as possible.

Be courteous in all your telephone contacts. Don't interrupt, argue, or be impatient. Listen attentively. Don't make your caller repeat because of inattention on your part. Show your interest by your pleasant tone of voice and by what you say. Get his viewpoint. Remember, when you're talking, your caller's impression of the Forest Service is what YOU make it.

The ordinary telephone conversation consists either of an explanation or of an inquiry. A clumsy or vague inquiry or explanation is injurious to the person who receives it, to the person who makes it, and to the interests represented by both parties. Questions should be specific; explanations should be clear. Prevent both omission of essentials and excess of details.

When talking to a "dumb" listener take great pains to avoid the slightest suggestion of impatience or disrespect or amusement at his ignorance. Irritable people with tempers of spoiled children need all the patience and cheerfulness you can muster. Since they are frequently unfair and exacting in their attitudes, explain the situation quietly but firmly when forced to disagree with them. Dealing with offended persons, you must not only be patient and considerate, but ready to remedy the trouble. Don't let them think you're passing the buck.

No matter how much you may wish to do so, you can't put off talkative people or shut them up ruthlessly. The best method is to take the first opportunity - the first space for breath - and firmly seize the conversation yourself. When you have finished talking say, "Goodbye," pleasantly and replace the receiver gently. Don't end the conversation by slamming the receiver back and giving the caller a crack in the ear. That makes anything but a good impression on him and he can't be blamed for having a chilly distaste for such goings-on. Anyway, banging the receiver on the hook may put the instrument - which is a delicate one - out of commission.

A good (and who doesn't think she is?) secretary uses the telephone to save exertion and time. By making appointments, keeping in touch with friends and business associates, directing, organizing, and securing information for her employer, she controls the details of his interests and enables him to accomplish a vast amount in comparatively little time and with a minimum of effort. She presents him with what he wants - immediate action.

FINDINGS OF SHELTERBELT-INFLUENCES STUDY

(From Annual Investigative Report of the
Lake States Forest Experiment Station)

1. The studies of the effect of windbreaks were conducted at Towner, North Dakota; Huron, South Dakota; Holdrege, Nebraska; Dodge City, Kansas; and Childress, Texas (to July 1, 1936).

2. The intensive experiments of 1936 firmly established that shelterbelts of trees are principally valuable and necessary for protecting highly erodible and sandy soils in the plains.

3. The windbreaks need not be broad or dense, as was thought at the beginning of the experiments. They should be in the nature of light "screens" obtained by the use of a few rows of tall trees. These windbreaks, however, should be placed rather close together on all sides of the fields. The "screens" of trees should be reinforced by shrubs, particularly as the trees become older and tend to lose their lower limbs.

4. A detached windbreak on one side of the field, or even if the field is surrounded completely by windbreaks but with no windbreaks around the adjoining fields, cannot be very effective. A fundamental requirement of effective wind protection is cooperation between neighboring farmers in such a manner that the plantings made by each become interacting and of common benefit to the whole community. If one neighbor does not take any interest in the matter, the farmer who has erected his barrier may actually find both his trees and his crops buried by soil from adjacent land.

5. Frequent light wind barriers, both north and south and east and west, are most beneficial on sandy soils and are fairly easily established on such soils. Trampling by stock, which would ordinarily occur in fields other than regular pastures, is not likely to be very damaging on these light soils. These narrow belts of trees on light soils, therefore, need not be fenced off from the fields, which was a large item of expense in the original calculations of the cost of shelterbelt planting.

6. Planting of shelterbelts, particularly around fields on the hard upland soils, especially in the drier western portion of the plains, is difficult and hardly justifiable by the results obtained. Such planting, however, may be justified for aesthetic purposes and for providing protection for livestock, homes, etc.

7. Experiments at Holdrege, Nebraska, show that with small test houses of good construction about equal to the average farmhouse of the plains in tightness and insulation, windbreaks may effect fuel savings of 30 to 50 percent, especially when many conifers are used in them.

8. The velocity of direct cross winds is reduced by good windbreaks by as much as 10 percent on the leeward side for a distance of about 25 times the height of the trees.

9. With the possible exception of North Dakota which is subject a great deal to west winds, the year-round observations show that windbreaks in an east-west direction in the aggregate obstruct more wind than those which are north-south. This is in spite of the fact that in all latitudes from North Dakota to Texas there are occasional violent storm winds for short periods from the west. Moreover, the south winds are warmer and drier than north winds. Any conservation of moisture, therefore, is likely to occur on the north side of shelterbelts.

10. The value of tree windbreaks to conserve the moisture of fields is less clear than their ability directly to reduce wind movement near the ground, to prevent soil blowing, and blowing-down of crops, and to control snow drifting in the north.

YE EDITOR DISCOVERS

In the 1937 World Book supplement, "Soil Science, Its Principles and Practice" by W. W. Weir, Forest Ecologist, Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station, is referred to as one of the three most important books that appeared in world agriculture in 1936. One of the other books is on livestock farming, and the third, on soil erosion.

Soil Science, which came off the press in June 1936, is being widely accepted as a standard undergraduate textbook in colleges and universities.

- - - - - - - -

Two CCC Training films have been recently released. These are one-reel subjects in sound, produced by the U. S. D. A. Division of Motion Pictures. One subject is TROUT STREAM IMPROVEMENT, and the other is a revised version of the A B C OF FORESTRY.

A Two-reel picture on lifesaving has also been completed and was released in both sound and silent versions July 1. This film is to be used in approximately 30 Aquatic Schools for enrollee livesavers, which will be held under supervision of the Army during July.

Approximately 200 additional prints of U. S. D. A. films have been purchased by ECW (Forest Service) during the past three months, in anticipation of initiating improved methods of distribution, possibly through Corps Area Educational Advisers. This brings the total number of ECW prints up to 1,221, representing 178 different subjects.

During April and May, 395 film shipments were made to individual camps. Of these, 333 were 16 mm. subjects and 62 were 35 mm. During the same time, 282 subjects were in use in field libraries. Of these 252 were 16 mm. and 30 were 35 mm.

- - - - - - - -

The requirement that permanent appointees of the Forest Service charged with field duties be uniformed in the new bronze heather green color fabrics not later than June 30 has been modified and extended to October 31, since the manufacturer reports that the materials will not be ready for distribution to the tailors before August 1.

- - - - - - - -

From "Careers in Government", article in the July issue of READERS' DIGEST, condensed from SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE: "The forest service in the Department of Agriculture is another excellent example of a career bureau. The demand for foresters is steady, and at present greater than the supply. The examination is a stiff one, virtually necessitating professional training in a forestry school. Forestry is rapidly tying in to soil conservation, land purchase, and large-scale planning. Here lies one of the most challenging opportunities for young people with a sense of social responsibility and a love for the out-of-doors." Leonard D. White of the U. S. Civil Service Commission is author of the article.

- - - - - - - -

The Three Sisters Primitive Area, comprising 191,108 acres of some of the choicest remaining scenic wilderness in Oregon, has just been designated by the Chief.

This area, according to a recent R-6 news release, helps complete a carefully planned pattern by the Forest Service for the McKenzie-Deschutes region, one of Oregon's outstanding recreation playgrounds. Resorts and popular improved campground centers, appealing to tourists in surrounding national forest territory, at such places as McKenzie Bridge, the Upper Metolius and the attractive Century Drive lake country west of Bend, are now assured of a permanent nearby wilderness reserve, ideal for hiking and pack-horse trail trips with a tang of adventure amid superlative mountain scenery.

Threaded by trails, but unspoiled by roads or other encroachments of civilization, the Primitive Area extends for 44 miles along the Cascade summit, taking in more than 126,000 acres on the west side of the divide in the Willamette National Forest of Lane County, and more than 64,000 acres in the Deschutes National Forest of Deschutes County. It lies just south of the McKenzie Pass highway, 30 miles west of Bend and The Dalles-California highway, and 70 miles from the Pacific highway of the Willamette valley.

The Three Sisters Area contains three snowpeaks of more than 10,000 feet elevation (called the Three Sisters), and another snow mountain, Broken Top, of more than 9,000 feet. Other less important peaks include Husband, Little Brother, Cinder Cone, Wife, Sphinx, Packsaddle, and Irish Mountain.

- - - - - - - - -

A hot stove, a burning chimney and 11 CCC boys under the direction of George Zimmermann, Nicolet National Forest, Michigan, figured in a fire incident on May 5. Zimmermann, mechanic from the Peshtigo ranger district, was on his way to Milwaukee with 11 CCC boys. In passing a farm house north of the village of Crackow, near the town of Pulaski, they noticed smoke emerging from the roof in a spot not occupied by the chimney. Two women were in the process of removing a few chairs when the CCC truck pulled into the yard and the enrollees went to work. Zimmermann directed the operations detailing some of the boys to carry out furniture, others to chop through the roof and others to carry water. Some of the neighboring farmers gathered at the fire and seemed content to believe there was no use trying to save the home. Zimmermann immediately put them to work carrying water. The home was saved although some damage was done to the roof and an attic room, and Frank Donke, owner, extended his real appreciation and thanks to the CCC.

FARM FORESTRY POPULAR WITH 4-H CLUB YOUTHS

Several of the youthful delegates to the National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, June 17 - 23, received their club credits for farm forestry projects, and not less than nine either planted farm woods or participated as officers or members in forestry club activities.

Norris E. Wilkes of Fairfield County, Connecticut, a typical club forester, started with handicraft work. He was elected to the "Nail and Hammer Club." "Finding 4-H club work very interesting" he says "I then made application to join the Easton Forest Rangers, a local 4-H Forestry Club, which met at a woodlot. While in this club I assisted in building a club cabin, a forest-fire lookout tower and two fireplaces, and conducted a thinning project." This was in 1930. The club, he says, has become two clubs, still progressing. Members formed a fire patrol and won a prize for the best club fire patrol attending Farm and Home Week at State College. Wilkes and five other members in 1935 bought a touring car for $25 and toured many National Forests, CCC camps, and parks in the West. The club members recently built a 14-mile trail between parks in Connecticut, planted nursery stock, and attended forest meetings over New England. Wilkes says his forestry club experience laid the foundation for his present position as a nurseryman.

Glenn Feistel of Jefferson county, N. Y. planted 1,000 white spruce trees and got a 95% survival.

June Call of Lincoln County, Wyoming, says: "I completed one year of forestry club work and learned of trees and their value for shelterbelts, water storage, fuel, shade, food, and furniture. I learned to recognize trees, shrubs, and wild flowers, and the habitats of each. Forestry made me appreciate Mother Nature more, and I hope I shall never mar her beauty by an initial on a tree, or a careless match." Miss Call also earned the honor of being the healthiest girl in her county.

Harold Nelson and Kenneth Hilliard of Vermont both made forestry one of their main projects. Both became local leaders and winners of prizes.

Joe Edmonson of Green County, Missouri, represented his club at the State forest camp and has been especially helpful to the younger boys in his community.

Miles Cadwallader, of Furnas County, Nebraska, represented his county in conservation work and in livestock projects. He succeeded with his projects in spite of a flood which nearly half destroyed the family farm.

When the local handicraft club broke down, Everett W. Skinner of Norfolk County, Massachusetts, helped start a new one. He followed up with forestry, continuing the work this year.

Merton Henry of Ottawa County, Michigan was another handicraft student who went in for forestry club work, becoming local club leader.

OVERWORKED WORDS

Now come the ten "most over-worked" words.

Wilfred J. Funk, who took time out from his activities as a dictionary maker, magazine editor, book publisher and poet, to compile the list, not only picked the words but named classes of people he considers their "most flagrant abusers."

Your education, charm and related qualities, he thinks, can be measured inversely with the frequency with which you use his ten words.

Here's the list and the folks accused of being chief offenders:

1. Okay - children and shop girls
2. Terrific - all persons "exposed" to Hollywood for 24 hours or more.
3. Lousy - ditto.
4. Contact (both verb and noun) - advertising workers.
5. Definitely - society.
6. Gal - Broadwayites
7. Racket - tradesmen
8. Swell - interior decorators.
9. Impact - columnists and commentators.
10. Honey - stock brokers.

"Lots of other people besides those listed are overworking these words, but I have tried to name the worst offenders," he explained. "It seems like everything that's good, bad or indifferent is 'a honey' to a broker, and in Hollywood there seems to be no middle ground between 'terrific' and the antonym, 'lousy.'" (Portland "Oregonian")

LIBRARY
JAN 31

SERVICE BULLETIN

CONTENTS CONFIDENTIAL

> WE ARE COMING TO RECOGNIZE AS NEVER BEFORE THE RIGHT OF THE NATION TO GUARD ITS OWN FUTURE IN THE ESSENTIAL MATTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES. IN THE PAST WE HAVE ADMITTED THE RIGHT OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO INJURE THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC FOR ITS OWN PRESENT PROFIT. xxx THE TIME HAS COME FOR A CHANGE. AS A PEOPLE WE HAVE THE RIGHT AND THE DUTY xxxx TO PROTECT OURSELVES AND OUR CHILDREN AGAINST THE WASTEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES, WHETHER THAT WASTE IS CAUSED BY THE ACTUAL DESTRUCTION OF SUCH RESOURCES OR BY MAKING THEM IMPOSSIBLE OF DEVELOPMENT HEREAFTER.
>
> Theodore Roosevelt

Vol. XXI No. 15 Washington, D. C. August 16, 1937

IS AN EMPLOYEE ADVISORY GROUP WORTH WHILE?

By C. J. Conover

Every employee in the scattered Washington headquarters offices has been sent a questionnaire asking for sentiment concerning the need for an advisory group of employees chosen by employee election and totally uninfluenced by any line authority. The returns are not yet complete, but the majority so far favor the idea.

Some of the objectives of such an employee group would be:

1. To better working conditions by properly directed action with line authority, following through to a satisfactory conclusion.
2. To make available sound counsel and information from experienced fellow-employees to those facing problems.
3. To increase morale by providing an outlet for the release of pent-up emotions without fear of the loss of jobs or the loss of the good will of Management.
4. To advise with Management concerning action needed to better our employee relations and thereby to prevent grievances.
5. To suggest to Management ways in which our service to the public can be improved.

Questions that arise are:

1. Do employees want it? The present vote indicates that about 84 percent do.
2. Is there a field for it not covered by present organizations? There seems to be, or so many would not want it. The old advisory committee is no longer functioning. The conditions under which it functioned so well have changed. Regardless of individual feelings about the organized employee unions, U.F.W.A., N.F.F.E., or A.F.G.E., affiliation with which is a personal matter, it seems too much to expect that such unions can ever function effectively in an intimate, understanding, human-interest way with the problems peculiar to the individual. Yet personal problems are all-important to the individual and affect both individual and organization morale. We all have individual problems whether we are union members or not.
3. Is it worth while? That will depend upon the amount of leadership, energy, and wisdom the employees selected put into it, and the general acceptance of the worthwhileness by both employees and Management.

The new attitude of hope for greater individual progress and happiness in line with the progress in scientific research and industrial efficiency is very real. The hope and guidance of the efforts of individuals to improve themselves should be very much worth while. After all, an organization is a group of individuals.

We should not fear change if the change means progress.

STEER CLEAR OF EXCLUSIVE BARGAINING "COMPANY" UNIONS

By Ellery A. Foster

Any way we look at it, the proposed plan for collective bargaining in the Forest Service has all the earmarks of "company" unionism. Given adequate assurance, however, that the proposed "company" union would not preclude membership in other unions and would not be an "exclusive bargaining agency", I would not object to seeing the idea tried out. In fact I would favor it, because it should tend to bring more of the Forest Service personnel to grips with the vital question of labor-employer relationships.

Company unions, however, have a fundamental weakness which should be fully recognized from the start. In them labor's representatives are usually employees of the very organization with which they should be in a position to deal as free agents of the workers. Of course, if a "company" union becomes strong enough to engage independent agents who are not employees of the firm, this objection is overcome. Being a "company" union, however, it is still more susceptible of "company" control or influence than an "industrial" or "craft" union.

I believe, moreover, that "industrial" unionism is the most effective form of labor organization for collective bargaining with employers, and that the early transition of this form of unionism through the "organizing" to the "operating" stage is greatly to be desired in the interest of social and economic progress out of the jungle of economic despotism in which the world now finds itself. I would dislike very much, therefore, to see a "company" union set up which would keep Forest Service employees from free and active participation in the larger, more fundamental movement for the organization of American workers into industrial unions with their more effective mechanism for collective bargaining.

WHY I VOTED NO

By M. R. Kennedy

As far as my own personal welfare and that of the employees in my office are concerned, I can see no necessity for establishing an employee grievance committee. The things that I have considered in coming to this decision are as follows:

1. Fair-dealing and common sense make up the best system of personnel management. No system can survive when superior officers lack these qualities; but no system can break down when the energy of the employees is properly directed and motivated.

2. As a measure of conduct in any organization, seeing the total situation is, of course, a large order. Someone once said that everybody would do the right thing if he could afford it, and that a pulling mule can't kick, and a kicking mule can't pull, etc., but it all comes back to the question as to the right way and the wrong way to handle employees. If a superior officer cannot see everything that is going on in his unit, and the employees therein do not have enough confidence or respect in him to bring matters to his attention, there is either need for a new superior or a grievance committee to take care of the superior. Maybe that is a good argument for such a committee.

3. I have never felt the necessity of going over my superior on any matter. His judgment is good enough for me to accept. If his judgment was erratic and this in turn reflected in unfair dealings with employees, his superiors would be the first to discover these faults and correct them if possible.

4. As I view the situation, the Forest Service is an old established organization and one which has treated its employees fairly. I am, therefore, unable to see where or how a grievance committee can fit into our picture. Such a committee may conceivably be valuable in large commercial concerns employing a large percentage of foreign labor or for new Government organizations where the supervisory personnel is untrained or untried, but as above stated, in my opinion, such a committee would hardly fit into a well organized office, and I believe the Forest Service to be such an office.

THE PROPOSED W.O. EMPLOYEES' COMMITTEE

By Louis S. Murphy

The proposal to establish an Employees' Committee in the Washington Office should by all means be supported. It is no new and untried venture. It merely revives an employee activity inaugurated during Colonel Greeley's term as Forester which proved its worth by virtually working itself out of a job. Through its efforts conditions were so considerably improved, by and large, that the employees lost interest in it. With no representative group looking after their individual and collective interests conditions may not stay improved and there is always the possibility they may grow decidedly worse. What is needed in order to avoid any retrograde movement in safeguarding such interests is an energetic, clear-headed, constructively minded committee. In my opinion it can find enough things in the employee-management relations field that are not as they should be to engage its attention for some time to come.

What were the things this former committee did and that the reconstituted committee could do?

First, the committee reviewed all efficiency ratings before they were acted on by the Board of Review. Ratings that were unfairly high or low, in other words, out of line with the ratings of other equally meritorious employees, were then called to the attention of the Board of Review by the employees' committee chairman who was ex-officio a member of the Board and the rating officers responsible for such out of line ratings were asked to appear before the Board and defend their ratings or agree to their modification.

Second, all vacancies in other than the technical and higher administrative grades were referred to the employees' committee to recommend candidates. The committee considered all employees on the register whose efficiency rating, training, and experience made them eligible for consideration and who would benefit by a transfer into the vacancy and 2 or 3 candidates, if possible, were reported on to the Chief of Operation, who then functioned as personnel officer. While the appointment of one of these was not obligatory — just as appointment of high-ranking eligibles certified by the Civil Service Commission is not obligatory if a satisfactory reason can be given for passing over them — it insured that no meritorious eligibles could be passed over without some consideration, and it strongly tended to prevent such qualities as pulchritude, camaraderie, and like personable traits being given too great weight as against length of service, other things being equal.

Third, the committee members were always available to anyone who had a grievance. The committee member to whom the complaint was first made got such additional information as could be had and laid the matter before the full committee for its consideration. If the complaint had merit the committee sought an adjustment with the supervisory or administrative officer whose action was the subject of complaint. If that course did not prove effective the matter was laid before the Forester.

Fourth, a member of the employees' committee, usually the chairman, was ex-officio a member of the Service Committee and if any change in personnel policy or office procedure was proposed at a Service Meeting it was referred through such representative to the employees' committee for study and consideration. The committee could in such cases canvass the opinion of the employees themselves either by questionnaire or by means of group or general meetings. The committee could also propose such changes on its own initiative.

Those are perhaps the more outstanding of the duties of the old committee, most if not all of which would in all probability be accorded the new one if the proposal becomes effective. The new committee instead of reporting directly to the Forester as the old one did would report to the Division of Personnel Management but with the privilege of appeal to the Chief if circumstances seemed to warrant.

FLOOD CONTROL

(From a preliminary statement on the responsibility of the U. S. Department of Agriculture under the Omnibus Flood Control Act of 1936.)

The Omnibus Flood Control Act of 1936 authorizes, for the first time in the history of the country, a coordinated land and water program for flood control. It declares, first, that flood control on navigable waters or their tributaries is a proper Federal activity in cooperation with the States and their political subdivisions, and secondly that flood control requires not only the improvement of rivers and other waterways but also the treatment of lands that shed water.

Congress specified in the Act that responsibility for the improvement of rivers and waterways shall rest with the War Department; and that investigations and measures for run-off and waterflow retardation, and for the prevention of soil erosion on watersheds, shall be under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, except as may be otherwise provided by Acts of Congress.

The Act takes definite steps toward carrying out the declared policy. It directs the Secretary of War to proceed, as soon as funds are available, to carry out a number of specified control operations, for some of which the War Department has already completed investigations. It also authorizes the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture to make preliminary examinations and surveys in 222 specified areas, as a basis for potential flood control operations. Examinations and surveys carried on by the War Department will deal with the waterways, while those carried on by the Department of Agriculture will deal with the land and small streams within the watersheds. In this work, the two Departments will cooperate closely. *****

That forests and conservation farming practices can retard the run-off from watersheds, check erosion of the soil, and diminish the silting of streams, dams, and reservoirs is sufficiently obvious. We know that floods have their origin on the watersheds, that except for the oceans there is no reservoir for water so vast and effective as the soil, that grass and tree roots help to hold the soil in place, that the forest litter acts as a sponge, and that the waterflow from protected land is normally much slower than from unprotected land. But how, when and to what degree can we utilize these practices and land uses to help control floods on a widespread, large-scale basis?

Under authorization of the Flood Control Act, the Department of Agriculture is planning to find the answers to these questions. Department workers are preparing to study each watershed listed in the Act as a distinct problem, because the physical characteristics are different in each. Soil and water conservation work on some watersheds may contribute greatly to flood control at very moderate expense. On other watersheds such work may not return a benefit commensurate with the cost.

The first step will be to make preliminary examinations of the several watersheds. These preliminary examinations will summarize generally the topography of the watersheds, their land-use economy, their soils, precipitation, flood and erosion history, and the benefits that may reasonably be expected from a well-rounded program for flood control and soil and water conservation. They will determine whether or not erosion control and waterflow retardation work on the watersheds would contribute to control of floods, and whether or not detailed surveys are necessary and justified.

Where the preliminary examinations recommend further studies, detailed surveys will be made to determine and develop the bases for action programs. A report on each watershed will then be submitted to Congress for its guidance in providing for actual control operations. These reports will specify definitely the necessary steps for particular watersheds and furnish estimates of the probable costs. *****

The surveys will propose definite measures for crop land, grass land, and forests separately. They will show the location, the areas involved, and the probable cost. Proposed changes will be indicated in minute detail for crop lands, for pastures, for swamps, and for forests. What changes could be brought about in the density of the cover through reseeding, reforestation, fire protection, and other measures, will be pointed out. Recommendations will be given as to the proportion of the cost that should be charged to public agencies.

Watershed treatment includes engineering features as well as changes in production. Upstream engineering includes terracing, strip cropping, and contour furrowing on slopes, as well as small dams and other installations for regulating the waterflow. Engineering surveys will therefore be necessary by the Department of Agriculture as well as by the War Department. Naturally, however, the Department of Agriculture will not deal with the major structures and devices for flood control. These are the responsibility of the Army engineers. The agricultural engineering studies will be confined strictly to the upstream and land aspects of the problem.

As a basis for recommendations to Congress, the surveys will analyze the expected benefits. These will be based largely on the slowing down of run-off and on the control of erosion. Estimates will be furnished as to the probable conservation of soil and water, as to the probable reduction in sedimentation, as to the probable benefit to the public health, as to the protection watershed flood control work will give to wildlife, and as to the economic advantages which may reasonably be expected both locally and nationally. Public benefits will be considered separately from those that will accrue to private individuals.

Much importance will attach to a study of the probable extent of cooperation obtainable from various public agencies, including the Federal, the State, and the local governments, as well as from private individuals, corporations, and cooperative associations. *****

The United States is definitely and surely moving toward national, State, and local cooperation in various land problems, among which watershed treatment for flood control has a logical place. While the Flood Control Act of 1936 provides only for examinations and surveys on the watersheds, many States are now planning to put themselves in a position to cooperate in the actual control work which will come later. Then it will be imperative to have Federal, State, and local cooperation. It is not a simply a question of money. Limitless funds would not produce results without the willing, informed cooperation of land occupiers. The task of getting such cooperation is largely a State and local function.

The Soil Conservation Act of 1935 indicates how the necessary cooperative action may be achieved. It authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, as a condition to the extension of benefits under the Act to lands in any State, to require the enactment of State laws providing suitably for the prevention of soil erosion. In conformity with this provision, the Department of Agriculture has drafted a Standard State Soil Conservation Districts Law, with the hope that it will serve as a basis for the enactment of approximately uniform State conservation legislation. This same standard act can facilitate cooperation between Federal and State agencies in land treatment for flood control, because erosion control and flood control go together.

The proposed standard act is permissive, not compulsory or arbitrary. It authorizes farmers to organize soil conservation districts, which will have power to cooperate in soil conservation work. The districts may establish land-use regulations only after the farmers and the land owners and occupiers themselves have approved them by referendum vote. Once approved, the regulations will be binding on all the lands within a duly constituted soil conservation district. As a safeguard against hasty action there are provisions for notice, hearing, referenda, administrative appeal, and judicial review. Not only may no specific regulations be imposed in a district without a favorable referendum vote, but the district itself cannot come into existence until a majority of the land occupiers within the proposed boundaries have signified a desire for it by a majority vote.

10th AND 20th ENGINEERS REUNION

By John D. Guthrie, Washington

In connection with the National Convention of the American Legion in New York City, September 20-23, 1937, it is proposed to hold reunions of the 10th and 20th Engineers (Forestry). It has not yet been decided whether this will be a joint meeting or separate reunions will be held. At any reunion there are sure to be discussions as to the forming of a permanent organization.

It may not be generally known to former 10th Engineers that there is already an informal organization for the 10th called "The Carpathians." First efforts towards a 10th organization were made in 1932 at the American Legion National Convention in Portland, Oregon, when some 35-40 Tenth men decided to set up an organization committee with James M. Garey, Kalispell, Montana, as Chairman, and John D. Guthrie, Army & Navy Club, Washington, D. C., as Vice-Chairman.

Before any organization could really be set up, a 10th Engineer Roster or up-to-date address list was necessary. The preparation of such a revised roster has taken considerable effort on the part of a Roster Committee later set up by a 10th Engineer group of Washington, D. C., on November 11, 1935.

Thanks to real work on the part of James A. White, 3100 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., this Committee secured lists of names of all 10th Engineers as of September 10, 1917, Hoboken, N. J. This list has no addresses and is only of the original Carpathia passengers and does not include later Company replacements of January, 1918. The securing of present addresses is now in progress but it is a slow process especially for Companies A (Brittany detachment), D and F; the small volume issued by the 1st Battalion in 1919 gave addresses of Companies A (3rd detachment), B, and C. Progress is being made, however, on this revised Roster; the proposed New York reunion should help it along.

Any 10th Engineers planning to attend the September reunion, whether a Legionnaire or not, should inform in advance one or both of the following:

Frank E. Mullen (Co. B),
NBC, 30 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York City.

Frank S. McNally (Co. E),
Sherman Lumber Co.,
5728 Grand Central Terminal,
New York City.

YE EDITOR DISCOVERS

The Agricultural Appropriation Bill for the Fiscal Year 1938 includes the following increases in Forest Service items over the amounts appropriated for the Fiscal Year 1937:

General Administrative Expenses	$ 42,268
Protection and Administration of the National Forests	610,000
Research - Forest Management	17,409
Range Investigations	44,000
Forest Products	20,000
Forest Survey	20,000
Forest Economics	30,000
Forest Influences	40,000
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests	500,000
Forest Roads and Trails	4,500,000

In addition to Forest Service appropriations, the Bill contains many other items of interest, as follows:

Forest Insects: $253,100, an increase of $79,475 over last fiscal year. Provides that $40,000 of the amount shall only be available for expenditures when matched by State funds.

Blister rust control: $300,000, an increase of $50,000.

Dutch Elm disease eradication: $460,860, an increase of $199,704. Provides that, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, no expenditure from this appropriation shall be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by State, County, or local authorities or by individuals, or organizations concerned.

Food habits of birds and animals: $68,140, an increase of $7,500. Fur-resources investigations: $66,000. Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents and for construction, repairs, additions, and installations in and about the grounds and buildings of the game-management supply depot and laboratory at Pocatello, Idaho: $612,000. Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: $450,000, an increase of $114,228. Biological investigations, $171,149, including $30,738 for investigations of the relations of wild animal life to forests. Total, Bureau of Biological Survey: $2,127,840, an increase of $166,616.

Elimination of grade crossings: $10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Rent of buildings in the District of Columbia: $33,000.

Title I, Bankhead-Jones Act: $1,800,000.

National Arboretum; $122,000; provides for not exceeding $80,000 of this amount to be spent for acquisition of additional land.

Soil and moisture conservation operations, demonstrations, and information: $22,175,000. Total Soil Conservation Service: $24,390,780.

In order to correlate and standardize Forest Service and other usage in the Department of Agriculture, Pinus resinosa will be called "Red Pine" instead of "Norway Pine", as given on page 16 of Sudworth's Check List, according to a memorandum by the Associate Chief, dated July 1, 1937. The name red pine is not only honored by long and extensive usage, but it is highly appropriate, the bark and wood being reddish, the winter buds red-brown, the staminate flowers scarlet or reddish purple, and the scales of the pistillate flowers scarlet.

The authority for Pinus resinosa should be Aiton, instead of Solander, because the former originally described this species in Hortus Kewansis, Volume 3, page 367, in 1789.

The following letter has been received by the Forest Products Laboratory from William G. Rose, Relations Counsel, "The Making Of A Nation":

"The Lignin Exhibit in THE MAKING OF A NATION at the Great Lakes Exposition is attracting so much attention that I am writing to congratulate you upon the admirable manner in which it was prepared. Many people stop and study the material in the big tree as well as on the walls, and I can assure you the theme of lignin is becoming well known in this section."

- - - - - - - - -

Alaska is different. In the May 1937 enrollment of 117 CCC men, the ages of enrollees range from 17 to 77 years, although over 62 percent were under 30 years, and there were only 18 enrollees over 30 years old. Of the total, 11 percent (the highest for any age class) were age 19, and 10 percent were age 22.

- - - - - - - - -

Approximately 1,500 undergraduates of forestry schools and other colleges are gaining practical field experience in Civilian Conservation Corps camps this summer as student assistants on the technical supervisory staffs of the camps.

Classified as "student assistants" or "student technicians," these men are employed at salaries ranging from $60 to $75 a month, depending upon the extent and nature of their college training. They pay for their clothing, food, and living expenses out of their salaries.

- - - - - - - - -

A new geologic map of the State of Texas, whose area is 265,896 square miles, is now ready for distribution by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. It shows the surface distribution of the many rock formations on a scale larger than that of any geologic map of the State heretofore published. The scale is 1 to 500,000 (about 8 miles to the inch) -- the same as that of geologic maps of the adjoining States of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. The map is in four sections, each about 40 by 50 inches, which combined make a single sheet about 7 feet high and 8 feet wide. The price of the map is $2.50.

- - - - - - - - -

A new record in fan letters for "Uncle Sam's Forest Rangers" was chalked up with the recent receipt of a letter of 15 closely written pages from a radio listener in Georgia.

- - - - - - - - -

The printing allotment to the Forest Service for the fiscal year 1938 is $71,000. This is $1,000 more than the allotment for the previous year, but in effect it is a decrease owing to the fact that printing costs have increased tremendously. Since there is almost $125,000 worth of work already in sight it appears that many cherished plans for distributing more and better informational material will have to be shelved for at least the present fiscal year. The annual bill for administrative printing amounts to more than half the present allotment. Any savings that can be effected in that expense makes possible the printing of that much more informational and fire prevention literature which is so badly needed.

TNT TO STRIP OFF INFESTED BARK

An ingenious new use for explosives has been reported by foresters, who have developed a quick and easy means of stripping insect-infested bark from pine trees, according to the Pennsylvania Service Letter. An explosive blasting fuse known as Cordeau, a pliable lead tube about one-quarter of an inch in diameter in which is enclosed a core of Trinitrotuluene (TNT) is spiraled about an affected tree, and when it has been detonated by a blasting cap, the bark of the tree will be scored and peeled off in strippes, which can be burned quickly to prevent the breeding of such insect life and eggs as were not destroyed by the blast itself. The explosive impulse is transmitted through the entire length of the fuse at a speed of about three and one-third miles a second, but its core of TNT can not, however, be set off by friction, fire or by an ordinary shock. (R-9 Daily Contact)

LIBRARY
Prairie States
Forestry Project
JAN 3
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SERVICE BULLETIN

CONTENTS CONFIDENTIAL

> WE ARE COMING TO RECOGNIZE AS NEVER BEFORE THE RIGHT OF THE NATION TO GUARD ITS OWN FUTURE IN THE ESSENTIAL MATTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE PAST WE HAVE ADMITTED THE RIGHT OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO INJURE THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC FOR ITS OWN PRESENT PROFIT xxx THE TIME HAS COME FOR A CHANGE AS A PEOPLE WE HAVE THE RIGHT AND THE DUTY xxxx TO PROTECT OURSELVES AND OUR CHILDREN AGAINST THE WASTEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES, WHETHER THAT WASTE IS CAUSED BY THE ACTUAL DESTRUCTION OF SUCH RESOURCES OR BY MAKING THEM IMPOSSIBLE OF DEVELOPMENT HEREAFTER
>
> Theodore Roosevelt

Vol. XXI No 17 Washington, D. C. September 27, 1937

PRELIMINARIES TO THE FORTHCOMING EMPLOYEES' ADVISORY COMMITTEE ELECTION

Louis S. Murphy, Washington

In marking their questionnaires a goodly number of Washington Office employees expressed their preference for group representation on the proposed advisory committee. Only a few, however, indicated what groups they wanted represented. Perhaps it will be helpful to explore the several possibilities for grouping the nearly 500 people who will elect, be eligible for election to, and be represented on this committee, as well as to point out some of the more outstanding advantages and disadvantages of each.

The following five groupings come most readily to mind: by administrative divisions; by occupations (foresters, stenographers, file clerks, etc.); by classification services and grades (professional, sub-professional, CAF, and custodial); by tenure of appointment (civil service and non-civil service); and by affiliation with the several national employees' organizations (NFFE, AFGE, etc.). Let us consider these in order.

There are 8 main divisions in the Washington Office, including the Office of the Chief. One representative from each would make a not too unwieldy committee. These divisions, however, vary widely in the number of employees; namely, between 11 (Office of the Chief) to 165 (Administrative Management and Information). Obviously representation on this basis would be very unequal and the representative of the largest group would have a very much more complicated job trying to reconcile the more divergent points of view that are bound to prevail among 165 people than among a group of 11. Thus the smaller groups would stand a very much better chance of getting committee action on what they collectively wanted than would the larger. Then, too, consider the matter of complaints. The representative of the 165 would either have to give an inordinate amount of time to this activity, or some employees' complaints would have to be slighted, or all would have to be superficially handled. To attempt to remedy this situation by giving the larger divisions more than one representative would provide an unwieldy committee. Thus, if divisions larger than 50, let us say, were given an extra representative for each 50 employees, or major fraction thereof, the committee would be increased to 13; if based on multiples of 40 it would be 18, and so on. There is another aspect of representation by divisions which is undesirable. Factional politics within a division might arise and an aggressive minority get control of things. Again, if there were representation by divisions, the employees of each division would logically be expected to route their complaints through such division representative. One can think of many circumstances when an employee would hesitate to do this for fear of a "leak" by which the supervisory officer complained of would get the complaint as soon or sooner than the full committee, with what consequences to the complainant he or she would dislike to think about.

(Mr. Kennedy who explained in the SERVICE BULLETIN why he voted against having a committee would probably hold that this situation is so untypical of the Forest Service as not to need consideration. We all may grant that it is untypical, very much so in fact, but those of us who served on the former committee know that there were valid reasons for complaint then and that some feared to lodge them with the committee until it was proven to them by the experience of others that their fears were unjustified. If situations like that could arise when the Washington Office comprised scarcely 200 employees they can hardly be expected to be lacking now that we number over 500, and with many more supervisory officers, some of whom may be relatively new to the Forest Service and unfamiliar with its established ways of fair dealing).

Representation by occupational groups would also provide very unequal representation unless the committee was enlarged sufficiently to give some of the larger groups, stenographers for example, extra representatives. Then too, on some occasions there would be no little hesitance about taking certain matters up with and through a representative belonging to one's own group. Frequently the person who is unfamiliar with a given line of work, and consequently with the condition complained of, is at least willing to look into it with an open mind whereas one in the same line of work might not, or might be reluctant to, do so, preferring rather to "let a sleeping dog lie."

Representation by classification services and grades would also give a very poor committee setup. Thus there are 43 persons in the sub-professional services, 47 in the custodial, 84 in the professional, and 340 in the CAF. With representation based on multiples of 50 or major fractions thereof, the CAF group would have 7, the professional 2, and the others one each, 11 in all. The CAFs therefore could run things about as they saw fit. Furthermore the CAFs are not a homogeneous group and some means would have to be devised in order fairly to distribute among its several sub-groups the 7 positions to which it would be entitled.

We come now to representation by groups depending on tenure of service. There are in the Washington Office 276 under civil service appointment; 155 whose appointment is for the duration of the activity on which they are engaged, namely, the CCC; 81 whose appointment is for 1 year, namely ERA; and two whose appointments are temporary. Since there is no group numbering less than 80 which could reasonably expect to have a representative on the committee, the distribution might be made on that numerical basis. This would give the civil service group 3, the CCC 2, and the ERA 1 with a total committee of 6. But that would give the two non-civil service groups the same representation, namely 3, as the civil service group, although the latter comprises a majority of the total. That group also is made up of people most of whom have been long enough in the Forest Service to have developed an appreciation of what the Forest Service stands for and who, for the most part, will have developed the career viewpoint and will realize that in general the interests of the government and of the employees go hand in hand, and that they cannot demand and expect to get out of their government employment more than they contribute to it. Finally, this committee, if it is to prove its worth, must have elected to it a majority who may be expected to carry on through reelection beyond the term to which they will first be elected. This is essential in order that the committee may develop long-time objectives requiring perhaps several years fully to attain, as well as give its attention to the short-time needs of the hour. In order therefore, that the civil service group, under a grouping arrangement such as we are here considering, might be assured the majority to which it is entitled, both from a numerical and a stability viewpoint, a committee of 11 would be required, with each group given a representative for each 50 persons or major fraction thereof. This would give the civil service group 6, the CCC 3, and the ERA 2, the first year. Then, if the ERA passes out of the picture next year, the committee would shrink to nine with the same number of representatives as this year for the other groups, assuming that they maintained their same relative strength of enrollment. But if later the CCC passed out of the picture and only civil service employees were left, a different form of group representation would be required.

Finally, we have for consideration representation according to membership or nonmembership in one or the other of the several national employees' organizations. The only figures readily available on the affiliation of the Washington Office personnel with such organizations are those for the National Federation of Federal Employees. These number 191, or approximately 70 percent of the permanent employees, and 37 percent of all Washington Office employees. If, for purposes of illustration, we consider 191 the total of employees with membership in the national employee organizations a distribution of representatives on this basis would give the organized employees 2 and the unorganized employees 3 on a committee of five.

This brief exploration of the several possible groupings of employees for purposes of representation on the committee discloses one common difficulty; namely, the impossibility of obtaining a proper distribution of representatives by groups with a committee as small as 5 or 7 members which we must adhere to if the proposal is to be kept workable. Other objections, even more obvious than those already mentioned, concerning these various groupings will doubtless come to the minds of the readers and need no mention here. In short, none of them by itself offers a proper basis for representation on the committee. On the other hand, each possesses certain distinct advantages which should not be lost sight of but rather should be utilized to the fullest extent possible. How this may best be accomplished will be the subject for a continuation of this discussion in the next issue of the SERVICE BULLETIN.

EMPLOYEE ADVISORY GROUPS

Crawford R. Buell, R-5

Conover's article in the August 16 issue as to the value of Employee Advisory Groups is very timely. The question, "Is it worth while?", is one which cannot be answered by snap judgments. Furthermore, the five objectives which he lists are indicative of some of the possibilities.

It is interesting to read the three expressions of opinion which follow Conover's. Each has been written by a man in the higher brackets of Management. Two of the three disapprove of the proposal, yet 84% of those who replied to the questionnaire desire it.

Foster dislikes it because of the fear that it smacks of "company" unionism and "company" control. Foster may rest assured that the feature of "company" unionism which he fears will not prevail. Speaking as one who studied the plan at length, I believe that Management will definitely avoid anything savoring of "management control".

Kennedy's thought is that of lack of need for it because of the fairness of the supervisory men and women. This is an opinion common to many who have been in supervisory positions in the Forest Service for years and who have pride in "the Service" as being a square-shooting public agency. It is this feeling, so laudable and yet so at variance with the actual conditions, which appeals to me as furnishing one of the best reasons for such an advisory group.

Here are a few of the complaints which have come to my attention from all ranks - CAF-2 Clerks to P-6 men:

1. That falsehoods are made to subordinates regarding reasons why promotions were not recommended or approved.

2. That promotions are handled by cliques in the Washington and Regional Offices and that if a person once gets a "thumbs down" with a member of the clique, his future chances of promotion are almost nil.

3. That "sex appeal" is used as a way to promotion.

4. That discipline is not administered uniformly or equitably. That one person may receive promotions and still do things which would cost another his job.

5. That charges of inefficiency or misconduct are often not impartially investigated--superior approving without much question the actions of officer preferring the charges.

6. That Civil Service employees are told they are "fired" -- forced to resign under pressure.

7. That employees are not permitted a normal family existence as to housing, assignments, and annual leave.

8. That women employees are discriminated against regarding career possibilities; recommendation for classification in same grade a man would get for same work is withheld.

9. That too many arbitrary or autocratic decisions are made without consulting subordinates involved.

10. That "credit grabbing" for good work actually done by others is practised.

11. That "short-circuiting" of subordinates, yet holding subordinate responsible for job, is practised.

These complaints have come only in small part from disturbers, grouches, persons disappointed in promotions, or others of that type. They come from all types of persons found in our Service. Do not think that you can tell from the complaints what type of person voiced them. You'll be wrong much of the time. For example, questions regarding promotion and pay do not come only from those who do not receive them. The fact that many complaints are unjustified does not alter the fact that it is a source of discontent.

Do these complaints indicate a need for an advisory group? Do they challenge Management's initiative ability and fairmindedness to the utmost? Do they show how far we have strayed from the main-line-track of true personnel management? The answer is yours to make!

If a plea is in order it is this:

1. Look into the question closely.

2. Discuss it with those who are in touch with the thoughts of your subordinates as individuals rather than as employees. Discuss it with everyone!

3. Who do you know who would really function well on such an advisory group; who has the confidence of his other associates for keeping confidences and for clear thinking?

5. In selecting membership of this proposed group do not make it a "popularity contest". Select only persons whom you or your friends can vouch for in matters of integrity, respecting of confidences, interest in employee welfare, and ability to think clearly.

6. Remember that if an advisory group is selected its success will rest largely upon the capacity of the members and the cooperation of what is termed "Management".

Why discuss now the difficulties of attaining success in such an endeavor as is proposed? There are many, but the end will justify the effort involved. It is easy to say, "My subordinates and my unit are treated fairly; there is no problem"; it is another thing to recognize the need as a challenge to the best personnel management in your own unit. Look Backward and think Forward!!

FOREST RANGERS AS LANDLORDS

E. A. Foster, Washington

Not long ago the government became owner of all or part of a run-down village in the Appalachians. Included in the holdings were several houses occupied by tenants. The occupants were on relief. The houses were poor, they were scarcely "fit places to live." The Forest Service, as custodian and manager for Uncle Sam, the new landlord, decided the houses should be torn down. The occupants were given 60 days to vacate, according to report. They first protested that there was no place else to go. But Uncle Sam's forest rangers stood firm. Under threat of eviction the people got busy and found places "no worse than the ones they left."

One officer expressed it as a kindness to the people to force their moving, because some of them found better places.

Let's take a look at this attitude. To what extent is the forester's social responsibility fulfilled, if in evacuating acquired property, the occupants find new locations "no worse than the ones they left"?

A major reason for the government acquiring submarginal property, of course, is because it is too poor for homes and farms. Hence, new locations, to be good enough, have to be better than the ones vacated.

The Forest Service, officially, is committed to a program of doing more in the social field than turn destitute and near destitute people adrift in a world of scarce opportunities, or allowing them to remain in hovels on National Forest land "until times get better". But to what extent are we actually following the policy of social responsibility, and to what extent the opposite policy of social irresponsibility and buck-passing?

To what extent are we allowing people to remain under permit on National Forest land, even though submarginal, until a definitely satisfactory opportunity is available elsewhere?

To what extent are we, as the landlord's agent, checking up on and correcting unsanitary conditions, impure water supplies, and unsatisfactory housing on homes occupied under permit?

To what extent are we sympathetically considering ability to pay in levying special use fees, and informing relief agencies of free-use or "cut rate" permits granted on account of inability to pay?

To what extent are we providing jobs or formulating programs that will give employment to the needy part-time and subsistence farmers living in the National Forests?

To what extent are we developing plans and programs to help people relocate in better circumstances when they leave submarginal locations?

These are questions which every forester in a responsible land management position should ask himself; and answer honestly, not merely as a land manager, but as the agent of a people who are interested in stopping and preventing the waste and deterioration of human as well as physical resources.

STRENGTHENING THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

The OREGON JOURNAL of June 24, 1927, quotes Guy M. Balfour, Chehalis, president of the County Commissioners' Association of Washington, as follows:

"Against this centralization movement and the indictment of county and other local government, we, as direct representatives of the electorate of our State, must continue to mass our personal and political strength, fighting fearlessly for local autonomy; vigorously asserting the ability of counties to administer local affairs soundly, efficiently and economically."

With this statement I agree 100%. Local autonomy for local affairs must be preserved. Local self-government should be strengthened. But Mr. Balfour and I may come to a parting of the way in defining what governmental affairs are local and what are not local. The management of large areas of reverted forest land fifty miles from any voter is not a local function. The taxation of private land in such a way as to affect industries in other counties and other States and the future prosperity of the State is not a local prerogative. The spending of tax money collected from property having no economic connection with the county, or collected largely in centers of population outside of the county is not entirely a local prerogative or of only local concern. And surely the early apprehension of our modern gunmen is not a concern of only the local people.

Counties should be discouraged from weakening their effectiveness in their own field by attempting to function in the more remote areas far from the zone where local interests do and should predominate. One of the best ways to strengthen local government is to confine it to its own field in which it is supreme as far as efficiency and economy are concerned.

Local communities should be defined and delineated with care. Areas outside of any local community should enjoy a more centralized form of government. Only when our forms of local government can be made adjustable to the environment may we expect a vigorous and effective local government organization for which no citizen need speak apologetically. - Submitted by Wade DeVries, Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station.

THE WILLARD WATERSHED REHABILITATION PROGRAM

A. G. Nord, R-4

Two devastating floods taking a toll of life and creating damage to the extent of approximately one-half million dollars were the price paid to bring about positive action toward remedy of a distressing situation affecting the Willard Watershed and the town of Willard near Ogden, Utah. The severe floods of 1923 and 1936 damaged or destroyed forty homes, ruined many truck gardens and peach orchards, destroyed a hydro-electric power plant, damaged the irrigation and municpal water systems, and tied up rail and highway traffic for as much as two weeks. Two women were crushed in their homes; many people narrowly escaped death and a number were injured.

The Willard watershed embraces three thousand acres. The canyons are short and steep and range in elevation from 5,000 to 9,000 feet. The area was without fire protection until it was included in the Ogden River addition and made a part of the Cache National Forest by Presidential Proclamation on May 23, 1936.

Prior to 1923 floods from this watershed were unknown and Willard Creek was a clear sparkling stream. The area was at one time highly productive range. Its stands of timber supported two sawmill settings and supplied the local railroad with its first laying of ties.

However, the long time accumulative effects of overcutting of timber, repeated burning, and excessive use by livestock reduced the density of the cover to such an extent that the restraining influence to run-off became inadequate. A reconnaissance of the range shows the cover density to be about one-third of the original stand. This denudation has resulted in rapid erosion and floods with the occurrence of sudden heavy summer storms.

The Regional Forester earlier had made known to this community that he would secure a program for it toward the rehabilitation of the damaged watershed providing the land involved was placed in public control, but it was not until after the flood of July 31, 1936, that definite progress was made by the municipality toward public acquisition of the land.

A condemnation suit was instituted against seven private owners by Willard City, as a result of which the District Court of Box Elder County on September 5, 1936, ordered that the municipality be given jurisdiction over the land.

A jury trial was set for June 3, 1937, for settlement and payment for the condemned lands. However, all tracts in the meantime were bought and paid for out of court at prices ranging from $2.50 to $4.00 per acre. Two grazing homestead relinquishments included were secured by the municipality at a cost of $100 each. The Utah State Road Commission and the Commissioners of Box Elder County had an interest in this flood control problem and contributed one-third each with Willard City in the cost of all land.

Following the award of the court in September, authority was secured from the Chief and the Corps Area to use a part of the Hyrum CCC Forest Camp to build a base road into the headwaters of the drainages. Six miles of difficult road were built over the 9,000 foot summit into the head of the canyons, and forty acres of damaged area near a 9,000 foot elevation were terraced and planted in accordance with the upstream engineering plans prepared by the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, before the operations were closed down on account of snow.

A $300,000 W.P.A. program was approved by the Chief and the W.P.A. administration in Washington in October for this watershed, but an immediate cut in the allotment which was afterward made to this State prevented getting any allotment of W.P.A. to this project.

Through a cooperative agreement with the Soil Conservation Service, a company of SCS enrollees was then secured and they have been engaged this season under the administration of the Forest Service in fencing, terracing, and planting this watershed. Another summer season's operations of contour terracing and planting will be required of this company to complete the work program.

On August 2, the City Commission of Willard voted unanimously for and has taken definite steps to donate to the Federal Government all of the watershed lands acquired by it and its cooperative agencies, for administration by the Forest Service.

This municipal watershed must now be dedicated exclusively to watershed protection, timber, recreation, and restricted wildlife production. Good administration and intensive fire protection will then in time restore the density of the cover and its protective influences.

YE EDITOR DISCOVERS

The Resettlement Administration became the Farm Security Administration on September 1 and will administer the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Will W. Alexander, Resettlement Administrator, has been designated administrator of the Farm Security Administration and Dr. L. C. Gray, Assistant Resettlement Administrator, is assistant chief of the agency in charge of the land utilization program. Pursuant to the Bankhead-Jones Act, Secretary Wallace appointed Mr. Alexander and Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, with Harry L. Brown, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, as directors of the Farmers Home Corporation, which will be set up. The name was changed because resettlement and construction projects are being rapidly completed and future activities would not be described accurately by the word "resettlement". The revamping of the Resettlement Administration will bring together in a single agency the various functions relating to development of land utilization and conservation and tenant aid programs.

- - - - -

To August 31, 1937, the area burned on the National Forests totals 428 acres per million. The best previous record for an entire calendar year was in 1933 when losses were held to 800 acres per million. That same rate per million acres for 1937 would equal a total burn of 164,000 acres. Since the total burn to August 31 is only 88,000 acres, there is a good chance for 1937 to reach the lowest loss per million acres in the whole history of the National Forests. A few fires that get away can ruin that chance. The judgment of a few men in critical situations will largely determine whether 1937 sets a new record for the National Forests.

- - - - -

The five new Forest Service uniform fabrics have been distributed to all manufacturers and tailors throughout the country who ordered them. The H.W. & I. Schwab Textile Corporation has an additional stock on hand to meet the immediate requirements of any on the authorized list. Delivery of the materials started late in July. Permission to sell these fabrics has been given by the Forest Service to all tailors who made application so the materials for uniforms are readily available locally. Authorizations to purchase the fabrics were conditioned upon the tailors' promises to accept orders only from regular members of the Forest Service.

- - - - -

Forestry lectures to be given to large tour parties on Alaska steamers are being considered by Region 10; especially to those parties sponsored by and consisting of members of: (1) National Education Associations; (2) National Grange and Farm Bureau Federation; (3) Chambers of Commerce from the leading Pacific Coast cities; (4) Four-H Club conventions; (5) National professional societies, such as the Society of American Engineers. These tours, particularly the ones through Southeastern Alaska, are conducted almost entirely through National Forest land and so offer an excellent opportunity of being rounded out with information about the National Forests. Lectures were given last month on the SS "Aleutian" enroute from Wrangell to Juneau and on the SS "Dorothy Alexander" to Al Dexter's Farm Bureau Party.

- - - - -

A gentlemen's agreement is in effect in Region 9 which provides that all Regional personnel and Forest Officers visiting the Region should not exceed a speed of 50 to 55 miles per hour while driving a car in the Region. In view of the large number of accidents and the desire of all to reduce this number, the suggestion has been made that such an agreement be adopted by the entire Forest Service. Without any such understanding visitors to the Regions must accept drivers, many of whom may be reckless, and must make inspections without comment in regard to the driving.

- - - - -

"Ranger Trails" is the title of a new Forest Service story by ex-Forest Ranger John Riis who served in R-4, R-5, and R-6. It contains 13 chapters and an introduction by Gifford Pinchot. It is a story of Riis' experiences as a Ranger in Utah, Idaho, California, and Oregon, interestingly and well told, with 13 illustrations. Many forest officers, ranger stations and forest towns are brought into the book. John Riis is a son of the late Jadob Riis, writer and social worker and friend of Theodore Roosevelt. The book is published by the Dietz Press of Richmond, Va., where Riis lives now and where he is on the staff of a daily newspaper.

- - - - -

By Executive Order, President Roosevelt has abolished the National Emergency Council as of December 31, 1937. All funds allocated to the National Emergency Council from the appropriation contained in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1937 which remain unobligated on December 31 shall be retransferred to the appropriation made by said Act. All records, papers, equipment, and other property of the National Emergency Council shall be transferred to the Bureau of the Budget.

- - - - -

M. L. Wilson and several other men from the Secretary's office are expected at Raton, New Mexico, on Tuesday evening, September 28, after a three day tour of the Dlst Bowl area. They plan to leave Raton Wednesday morning and proceed to Santa Fe and possibly Taos, covering some of the upper Rio Grande country, and then on to Lee's Ferry and across into Utah. A Forest Service representative will meet the party at Raton with a Government car; the Soil Conservation Service will furnish the other two cars.

- - - - -

President Roosevelt has proclaimed the week beginning October 3 as Fire Prevention Week and has invited the active cooperation of all in the elimination of fire hazards and the prevention of fire waste, to the end that human life may be safeguareded and the national prosperity increased.

1.9
F76W
Cop. 3

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
JAN 31 1950
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SERVICE BULLETIN

CONTENTS CONFIDENTIAL

> WE ARE COMING TO RECOGNIZE AS NEVER BEFORE THE RIGHT OF THE NATION TO GUARD ITS OWN FUTURE IN THE ESSENTIAL MATTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES. IN THE PAST WE HAVE ADMITTED THE RIGHT OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO INJURE THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC FOR ITS OWN PRESENT PROFIT ××× THE TIME HAS COME FOR A CHANGE. AS A PEOPLE WE HAVE THE RIGHT AND THE DUTY ×××× TO PROTECT OURSELVES AND OUR CHILDREN AGAINST THE WASTEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES, WHETHER THAT WASTE IS CAUSED BY THE ACTUAL DESTRUCTION OF SUCH RESOURCES OR BY MAKING THEM IMPOSSIBLE OF DEVELOPMENT HEREAFTER.
>
> Theodore Roosevelt

VOL. XXI NO. 18 WASHINGTON, D. C. OCTOBER 4, 1937

LAND ALONE, OR LAND AND PEOPLE?

Ellery Foster, Washington

Recently a young forester commented about mountain farms in a certain section of the Appalachians. "The people manage to get along, but", he said, "they are ruining the land. The land is the thing we have to think about."

Back in the Twenties such an opinion was to be expected. Democracy, most of us felt, was quite firmly established. Business, moreover, was soon to reduce poverty to an irreducible minimum. Even the mountain farmer presumably would have two automobiles and stewed chicken, very soon. Waste and destruction of natural resources, the physical basis of prosperity, appeared to be the chief defect of our civilization in those days.

Now in 1937, however, seven revealing years have shown us other major defects. Democracy itself is seen to be insecurely established. Our economic system seems chronically addicted to maladjustment, purchasing power lagging far behind producing power, permitting want and idleness amidst potential plenty.

Not merely conservation, therefore, but also social and economic adjustment and the preservation of democracy now demand the work of understanding men and the efforts of government. These additional problems should rate high, moreover, if we value freedom and equal opportunity.

From the standpoint of these problems, our mountain farmer does not "get along" well enough. In his condition of poverty and ignorance he is an infection center of social and economic decay. He is not a little infection, but a big one. His kind numbers in the millions far-flung, chiefly but not solely in the Appalachians, the Ozarks, the South, the forest regions of the Lake States, and the poor country lying just north of the Ohio River. The infection spreads rapidly, chiefly by migration of the more aggressive "backwoods" children to cities, but also by steady increase of ignorant, poor population on farms which are too small or too poor or whose operations are too seasonal to yield a full livelihood. Penniless and miserably equipped educationally, those who migrate to the cities are ready victims of unscrupulous employers, labor racketeers and loan sharks alike. They are the principal recruits to the growing "proletariat", which may follow demagogues or misguided idealists in overthrowing democracy and vesting all power in the hands of politicians, or which may scare the property-owning class into financing a fascist regime to protect "property" against such seizure by "the workers." In either case, bang! goes free speech, free assembly, free press, things for which the "best people" have fought and for which many have died, through the centuries.

These are not, however, incurable sores in our social and economic life. We more fortunate people have it very largely in our power to heal them. The reason is that a large part of these "backward" people have capacity for better things. Born poor, never well-nourished, ignorant, ravaged by disease, to tell the majority of them that they are economically poor because they are biologically poor, is an insulting lie.

The cure, of course, lies: (1) in providing education and guidance to the ignorant and aid to the sick; and (2) in economic adjustment that will keep purchasing power abreast of producing power, that will make a place for every man willing to earn a decent living.

We in the Forest Service have more than an ordinary citizen's responsibility in this connection. We have an official responsibility, and it cannot be redeemed by thinking of the land alone. We have got to think of the people as well as the land. There is no excuse for buck-passing the social responsibility by merely setting occupants of submarginal farms adrift to locate on other pieces of poor land, or drift to town and the relief rolls. We can at least, allow them to remain until an opportunity is available elsewhere to make a better livelihood and find greater security than is obtainable through rehabilitation in place.

Having allowed people to remain on acquired lands, we should at least be a good landlord. As the first step in rehabilitation, water supplies should be checked, satisfactory sanitary conditions established and maintained, soil erosion prevented or controlled, and houses repaired or reconstructed, up to reasonable standards. Gradual shifts of people from poor land to better land possibly can be worked out. Furthermore, we can aim to control our timber operations and sales in ,a manner to provide employment needed to supplement part-time farming.

To aid in this work, Director Fechner recently approved the use of the CCC for repair and reconstruction of improvements and for soil erosion control on National Forest lands used for farming and residence.

Having made the above things a part of our program, we can go, as a further step, to the extension services for aid in providing guidance in farm and home management, and to health agencies on behalf of our tenants' health. We can go also to public works agencies regarding employment needed to supplement farming activities.

If we keep in mind that the best way to help people is to show them how to help themselves, it should be possible to assume this social responsibility without undue paternalism, without making mendicants of the permittees.

Taking this approach may mean delay in getting "submarginal" farms back into forests. But we will be helping, not hindering, the "backward" people in obtaining health, education and purchasing power sufficient to make them and their children responsible, constructive citizens of a democratic civilization. Thus we will be helping, not hindering, in the social and economic adjustments which seem essential both to safeguard democracy and also to make ours a great humanitarian as well as technological civilization.

Preliminaries to the Forthcoming Employees' Advisory Committee Election

Louis S. Murphy, Washington

In the September 27 issue of the SERVICE BULLETIN we discussed various groupings of the Washington Office employees for purposes of representation on the Employees' Advisory Committee. None of the five -- ie., by divisions, by occupations, by classification services and grades, by tenure of appointment, or by membership or non-membership in one of the national employees' organizations -- was shown to offer, by itself, a satisfactory basis for electing representatives on the committee, although each had certain advantages to recommend it. We promised that in this week's discussion it would be shown how these advantages could be salvaged and how those employees who were class-conscious with respect to any of the above-mentioned groupings and desired to so express themselves through the medium of the procedures of nomination and election, could do so.

The present discussion concerns the nomination procedure only. No nominating committee is required. The nominating privilege may be exercised by any group of 15 or more persons, but no individual may participate in nominating more than one candidate. All that is necessary is for a group of like-minded persons each to sign a petition nominating the person they most would like to see elected to represent them on the committee, that person to append thereto a statement over his or her signature to the effect that he or she will accept the nomination and will, if elected, devote the necessary time to the committee work. (Notice will later be given when such petitions are to be filed.)

Now about group nominating. Suppose the people in a given division preferred representation on the committee by some member of their own division. If the division was a small one, between 15 and 29 persons, the members would have to agree on one candidate, submerging their preferences as to whether the person nominated should be a stenographer or a file clerk (in the CAF class), a forester, or a draftsman (in the Professional or Sub-Professional class), a civil service or a non-civil service employee, or a member or a non-member of a national employees' organization. If, on the other hand, the division numbered between 30 and 44, it could nominate two candidates. In that case they might divide themselves into sub-groups so that, for example, a person who was a CAF, a civil service employee, and a member of a national employees' organization would be nominated by one sub-group, and another person with perhaps a professional classification, non-civil service standing, and a non-member of a national employees' organization would be nominated by the other sub-group. Further sub-groups would be possible for each additional 15 persons, if so desired.

Again, occupational class-consciousness might transcend division lines, as where a group was distributed among the several divisions in a way to prevent group expression within a division. In that case such a group, as file clerks for example, would circulate their petitions of nomination among members of their own group, wherever they might be, and might nominate two candidates, if they aggregated more than 30 persons, and three, if more than 45, and so on.

The way is thus open to express one's self as a member of a class-conscious group through nominations as indicated and to gain the advantages, if any, by so doing. It is doubtful though if such method of expression will be resorted to in most cases. In general, members of the Washington Office may be expected to approach the question from the standpoint of seeking to nominate and elect as representatives those persons who are individually best suited, through personality, temperament, tact, impartiality, interest in employees' affairs, and like qualities, to be members of such a committee. To be most effective the committee should represent no groups or classes, but the whole Washington Office personnel collectively and impartially. Nominations would then be at large, rather than by groups as such.

A better understanding of the next installment of the discussion, which will be on election procedure, may be obtained by the preliminary reading of an article in the September issue of the READERS DIGEST (pp. 43-46), taken from the July SURVEY GRAPHIC, entitled "P. R. Thwarts Machine Politicians" by William J. Schieffelin, Chairman of the New York (City) Citizens Union. "P.R." stands for the Hare System of Proportional Representation, a system of voting which together with a new city charter was adopted by referendum vote of the citizens of New York City at the general election last November. Tammany immediately challenged the constitutionality of this voting system, which was intentionally adopted to put an end to Tammany's rule. But here again Tammany suffered defeat since the constitutionality of the system was sustained on June 2 by a 6 to 1 decision of the highest State court.

P.R. is now in use by a number of American cities, where formerly bad political situations prevailed, and by a large number of private organizations including the Society of American Foresters. Furthermore, at the last sessions of the legislature it was made optional in New York for all counties and in Massachusetts for all municipalities, except Boston. In Boston a new charter is under consideration and with it the adoption of P.R. P.R. is also widely used throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations and in several continental European countries. In the case of the latter the form of ballot is slightly different though the proportional principal of representation is not affected thereby.

P.R. is the system of voting formerly used in the Washington Office employee committee elections with entire success and satisfaction, and its use will therefore be continued. In our third and final installment of these "preliminaries", to appear in a later issue of the SERVICE BULLETIN, the method of voting and of counting the ballots under P.R. will be discussed.

GOODBYE TO ECW -- AT LONG LAST

Jno. D. Guthrie, Washington

The Act approved June 28, 1937, sets up for three years the Civilian Conservation Corps as the one and only federal agency dealing with the selection and use of young men on nationwide conservation work. The agency is now much more of an independent unit than before. Along with this, the Act limits the field of activities which the ECW formerly covered. There is no longer any Emergency Conservation Work nor any ECW.

The original ECW Act of March 31, 1933, created the Civilian Conservation Corps which has since become known from coast to coast, and even beyond, and now only the CCC is left. Early official efforts were made to popularize the use of ECW but as far back as July, 1933, acknowledgment was made that CCC was with us to stay -- and it is. The War Department is the only one of the four Departments involved which from the very beginning has used the letters CCC to mark all of its trucks and cars. Other Departments persisted in using ECW. Agriculture especially has consistently been using ECW, which at most was a legal or fiscal symbol. The camps, the enrollees, the War Department, and the public have always known the activity only as the CCC.

When in the field, one sees a lot of green passenger cars and trucks with the USFS shield, and is never quite sure whether these are CCC property or Forest Service equipment. On inquiry, one oftentimes finds that these motor vehicles are CCC property; sometimes one wonders about misappropriation of property. Now it looks as if a lot of USDA and USDI trucks and passenger cars, and perhaps other machinery, scattered from Alaska to the Virgin Islands, will not have to be rechristened.

It is going to be difficult for some people to stop thinking and using ECW; habits even of four years are not easily dropped. However, ECW has no more any legal nor fiscal standing, nor any other kind, for since July 1, 1937, there has been no ECW; it's out and gone with the wind -- there ain't no more!

TREE RINGS AND CLIMATE

(A summary from a paper by W. E. Davis, California Forest Experiment Station, and Prof. A. W. Sampson, University of California.)

The study of tree rings in relation to precipitation cycles was made from data secured from thorough and representative sampling of ponderosa pine trees on carefully chosen locations in northwestern California. All available measurable factors of the climatic environment were considered. The material was selected so as to be as free as possible from all influences on growth other than climate. The results have not indicated any significant association between annual precipitation and annual radial growth. The study supports the conclusion that interaction of plants to their environment is so complex that the existence of relationship of any one physical factor to plant-function is obscured. Because of differences in depth and texture, the water-retaining capacity of soils varies. In years when precipitation is poorly distributed a great portion is lost on soils having low water-retention power. Consequently as much moisture may be made available to a tree from 10 inches of precipitation well distributed through the normal precipitation season as from 20 inches occurring as high-intensity rains.

Strong cyclic tendencies exist in the data from the year 1400 to the present. Correlation-coefficients were compiled in which this cyclic trend was removed by computing standard deviation of the series from trend-line rather than from mathematical average. No correlation is found, showing that the amount of association which does exist between growth and precipitation in this region is due to trend and not to seasonal fluctuation. Failure to find strong correlation between growth and precipitation, however, should not be interpreted to mean that the causes of the fluctuations in growth are not fundamentally climatic. Rather, it should be concluded that physiological activity of the tree cannot be plotted as a function of annual rainfall. The influences affecting rainfall from the time of precipitation until absorption as nutrient solution are innumerable, an important one being the intensity of the precipitation itself. The nutritional functions of precipitation from time of absorption as nutrient solution until incorporated in radial growth is likewise the result of many influences. Thus our study of relationship of growth to precipitation becomes three-dimensional, with the functions of precipitation, time, and growth all keeping pace. To express precipitation totals such that their nutritional function in the tree would be rigidly evaluated might conceivably explain why one fails, in some regions where precipitation would clearly appear to be a dominant factor in the limitation of growth, to find annual growth-rings of trees to be dependable indicators of precipitation-cycles.

TOO, TOO TRUE!

One young prospective F-man (forester) has asked the Forest Service to solve his problem. "Could you tell me what should be done about nails driven into a tree?", he writes. "You cannot get the nails out of the tree without making holes in the tree."

HINTS FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS

Don Bennett, Washington

While Forest Service personnel is not expected to be professional photographers, the vast amount of record work in which photographs play a vital part demands an improvement in the photographic technique for this kind of photography. Several simple factors, easily remembered, should increase the excellence of our record photographs:

1. Whenever possible use a tripod or other firm support for the camera.

2. Use of "chrome" or panchromatic film is preferred for better color rendition, especially differentiation in the greens.

3. Some type of exposure meter or guide should be used. These range from good but inexpensive calculators to the finer photo-electric instruments. The prices range from fifteen cents to twenty-five dollars.

4. Using a small stop (larger number on the "f" scale or diaphragm control) with a correspondingly longer exposure gives better detail and contrast. Ordinarily a tripod must be used with exposures longer than 1/25th second.

5. In sending your film to Washington for development, the work of the photographic laboratory will be facilitated if the type of film and subject is marked on a piece of paper wrapped around the film roll. For example: "super-plenachrome film - plantation records."

6. There are two types of shots, long shots and close-ups. Long shots of vistas can be made satisfactorily for our purpose only by persons skilled in photographic technique. Due to atmospheric haze this type requires filtering and the use of panchromatic film; in other words, specialized knowledge. Long shots can usually be improved by the unobtrusive addition of a human figure in the foreground to enhance perspective and give a size comparison. Close-ups at varying distances emphasize the subject by making it the most prominent part of the scene. Evidence photos should always contain an easily recognized and reproducible standard of measurement, such as a small ruler, several links of a chain, a standard 3 x 5 inch index card, a datum holder, a FS compass, or an automatic pencil.

7. In many cases a panoramic photograph is desirable for record purposes. There are two correct ways to make such photographs: first, with a special camera, usually impossible for us; and second, by properly using a standard camera. Panoramas must be made from a fixed point and from a support, preferably a tripod. The camera is moved through a horizontal plane on a pivot whose axis passes through the center of the lens. The ordinary tripod does not provide such a pivot and an adapter is necessary to set the camera back. This can be cheaply made from a piece of thin wood or metal and a ¼"-#20 screw, standard for tripods and camera sockets. The panning action should be rehearsed and studied and adjustments made until the field is suitable. Then the camera is pointed to the extreme edge of the field, including territory outside the field, and the first exposure made. The camera is then pivoted until the trailing edge is at the center of the first picture and the next exposure made. This is followed through until the field is covered, each picture overlapping the preceding and following pictures 50%. The prints are made on single weight glossy paper and assembled by trimming and fitting them on inconspicuous lines, no matter how irregular the joint may be. The face of the print is nicked with a razor blade just through the emulsion. Then the print is turned over and the paper support torn away from the nick, leaving a tapering edge of paper along the cut. The next piece is cut before this is mounted, using the cut piece as a template and finally all are mounted on a piece of stiff backing paper and that in turn mounted on cardboard. The best mountant is thinned rubber cement.

8. Detail in forest interiors can best be recorded when snow is on the ground. The next best condition is cloudy, but bright weather, although this involves a long exposure. Exterior scenes should seldom be made on dull days as they may often be worthless.

9. When making photographs of study plots, a large blackboard with notations written on it in chalk may be arranged to record in one corner of the picture. This provides a record that will last as long as the film.

10. The so-called "brilliant finders" are practically worthless for accurate work. No finder is accurate at less than six feet unless allowance is made for the parallax. If your camera has a brilliant finder and no other, mark the limits of the film opening on the side and top of the camera. Mark a dot on the side and top of the lens mounting in line with the centers of the lens. Sighting across these dots will show the exact field of your camera, but keep within it to play safe.

11. Box cameras are focussed sharply on distances of from ten to fifteen feet. The universal focus of these cameras is a myth. When working at distances beyond these limits, use a smaller stop (pull out the slide on the top to the smaller holes) and use a support (and time exposure, if necessary).

12. Record the exposure data, date, time of day, and light conditions (dull, hazy, bright, very bright) for each picture. Study the picture or the negative to see what improvement you could have made. Remember, however, that these conditions only fit that particular subject under identical conditions. Often, however, you will have a tendency to over or under expose consistently. This can be corrected by a careful study of such records.

YE EDITOR DISCOVERS

On August 31 the area lost by fires during the calendar year was 428 acres per million. On September 10th the area lost was 436 acres per million - an increase of only 8 acres per million. If the loss per million acres can be kept below 800 for the full calendar year a new record of effectiveness of National Forest fire control will be established. The best previous record in the whole history of the National Forests was in 1933 when losses were held to 800 acres per million. There is at least a good chance that 1937 will set a new high standard of what can be accomplished in a relatively easy year in reduction of area lost. The action taken during the remainder of the year by a comparatively few men in a relatively few critical situations will tell the story.

- - - - -

A comprehensive survey of the recreational resources of the National Forests is being made this summer and fall. The factual data collected in the field will be in the nature of (1) classification of all lands within National Forest boundaries from the standpoints of recreational use and recreational potentialities; (2) an inventory of recreational developments, including existing, planned, and estimated ultimate development; (3) an estimate of costs for construction and maintenance of all developments, existing, planned, and ultimate; (4) an estimate in carrying capacity in human use of all existing and proposed developments; and (5) a compilation of the 1937 recreational use by classes of use. This data will then be used this winter in the preparation of a comprehensive report on forest recreation.

- - - - -

The Water Resources Committee has notified the Department of Agriculture of the President's desire to submit to the Congress in January a comprehensive national plan for flood control and prevention, and the development of water and soil conservation. This national plan will be submitted in the form of a revision of the Drainage Basin Report, with a covering message. As a part of the procedure for developing the plan, the Department has been asked to elaborate its point of view and to describe both its conception of the problem and the measures appropriate for dealing with it. Interested bureaus and agencies have been asked for contribution of materials needed for such a report. Bushrod W. Allin will bring the bureau material together into a Departmental report and will then represent the Department on the Water Resources Committee in the actual revision of the Drainage Basin report.

- - - - -

D. H. Robinson, writing in THE ESTATE MAGAZINE (September, London) on the recent International Grassland Congress, says in part: "That Professor Stapledon had not exaggerated the importance of grassland, and the need for research into problems associated with it was abundantly shown by several of the delegates from the United States. C. R. Enlow of the Soil Conservation Service at Washington demonstrated the awful results which follow the neglect of forests and grass in large continents. His lantern slides of the effects of soil erosion provided convincing testimony that grass may indeed be the savior of mankind. Over one hundred million acres in the United States are practically worthless for cropping and another hundred million acres are moving that way. A heavy covering of grass had been found to reduce erosion practically to zero. W. R. Chapline stated that three-quarters of the farm and pasture land of the range area of the U.S.A. had declined during the last thirty years, with the result that livestock production had declined also, and serious social problems had arisen as well."

- - - - -

A statement in the June 23 issue of the Department's DAILY DIGEST, that the honor of having the first 4-H Club forest belongs to Oswego County, New York, has been challenged by the 4-H Club people in Oregon. The Tillamook County 4-H Club, Region 6 claims, had the first 4-H Club forest in the United States when it secured title to a tract of land in Tillamook County on August 6, 1931. Two thousand trees were planted on the project in the fall of 1931. H. C. Seymour is the State Club Leader and Dade H. Kennedy is the Tillamook County Leader who promoted what is now believed to be the first 4-H Club forest.

- - - - -

P. L. Gladmon has been appointed Assistant Director of Personnel in the Department of Agriculture. S. B. Herrell has been appointed Chief, Division of Appointments in the Office of Personnel, vice Mr. Gladmon.

- - - - -

Excerpt From President Roosevelt's address broadcast from Timberline Lodge in the Mount Hood National Forest on September 28:

"Now I find myself in one of our many National Forests, here on the slopes of Mount Hood. The people of the United States are singularly fortunate in having such great areas of the outdoors in the permanent possession of the people themselves - permanently available for many different forms of use. In the total of this acreage the National Forests already play an important part in our economy and as the years go by, their usefulness is bound to expand. We think of them, perhaps, as having the primary function of saving our timber resources, but they do far more than that; much of the timber in them is cut and sold under scientific methods, and replaced on the system of rotation by new stands of many types of useful trees. Our National Forests in addition provide forage for livestock and game; they husband our water at its source; they mitigate floods and prevent the erosion of our soil.

"Last, but not least, our National Forests will provide constantly increasing opportunity for recreational use. This Timberline Lodge marks a venture made possible by emergency relief work, in order that we may test the workability of recreational facilities installed by the government itself and operated under its complete control. Here, to Mount Hood, will come thousands of visitors in the coming years. Looking toward Eastern Oregon with its great livestock-raising areas, they will visualize the relation between the cattle ranches and the summer ranges in our forests. Looking westward and northward toward Portland and the Columbia River, with their great lumber and other wood-using industries, they will understand the part which National Forest timber will play in the support of this important element of Northwestern prosperity."

1.9
F76Se
LIBRARY
Prairie States
Forestry Project
LIBRARY
JAN 31 1950
DEPARTMENT OF A

FOREST SERVICE
U S
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SERVICE BULLETIN

CONTENTS CONFIDENTIAL

> WE ARE COMING TO RECOGNIZE AS NEVER BEFORE THE RIGHT OF THE NATION TO GUARD ITS OWN FUTURE IN THE ESSENTIAL MATTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES. IN THE PAST WE HAVE ADMITTED THE RIGHT OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO INJURE THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC FOR ITS OWN PRESENT PROFIT xxx THE TIME HAS COME FOR A CHANGE. AS A PEOPLE WE HAVE THE RIGHT AND THE DUTY xxxx TO PROTECT OURSELVES AND OUR CHILDREN AGAINST THE WASTEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES, WHETHER THAT WASTE IS CAUSED BY THE ACTUAL DESTRUCTION OF SUCH RESOURCES OR BY MAKING THEM IMPOSSIBLE OF DEVELOPMENT HEREAFTER
>
> Theodore Roosevelt

Vol. XXI No. 19 Washington, D. C. October 18, 1937

TO THE FOREST SERVICE ON LEAVING IT

E. A. Foster

Perhaps eleven years elapsed time from a man's first job in the Forest Service (as a student assistant, $60 per month) to time of leaving is not long enough to make his departing comments publishable in the SERVICE BULLETIN. But in case they are, here they are.

Details probably would be boring, about the fortuitous jump out of the woods into swivel-chair executive work in 1933 and the subsequent swivel-chair assignment to "Land Planning" in Washington. What I really wish to write about is not me, but the Forest Service.

My leaving is not because the Service is loved less, but other things more. In leaving I want to say how much I admire the Forest Service and its people for the work they have done in resource conservation, and for its splendid record of integrity in handling public business.

But, I also want to express the belief that today and in the years ahead, if the Forest Service is going to keep its place in the front ranks of governmental agencies, it must recognize how powerful an agency it is in relation to the current social and economic problems of the forest regions. Recognizing that power, it must consciously assume the responsibility that goes with it.

As manager of large land areas the Forest Service does have great powers, whether it desires them or not, over the lives and destinies of people. The way it lays out working circles and the way it integrates forest work with other economic activities determines to large degree the pattern of community development and the welfare of people. The Forest Service can ignore the responsibility which goes with that power, but cannot dodge it. Foresters can think only in terms of timber, and sell it to the highest bidder with no strings regarding location of mills, labor policies, and other factors relating to the human consequences of the transaction. But, nevertheless, important consequences in those fields inevitably are patterned by our planning or lack of planning. We cannot dodge it. The question, therefore, is what is the Forest Service going to do about it?

Previously, the attitude seems to have been that if we take care of the forest, the full social and economic benefits of forestry will be produced automatically. This is not true. Definite planning is required to relate forest management to social and economic problems, to the people of the forest regions. Nevertheless some may say that is it not the forester's job to think and plan for the people of the forest regions, that "We have got to think about the land." The answer is that we can't do anything about the land alone, without affecting people.

The Forest Service cannot fulfill its responsibilities in this broader field of service by merely taking it on as another job. Already every division of the Washington and Regional Offices is hatching ideas and pelting them down like hail on the Supervisors and Rangers. Washington and Regional Offices have got to recognize that everything can't be done at once. Recognizing it, they have got to decide which things to do first, which to set aside until later. Today this decision must be made by Supervisors and Rangers. Being experienced chiefly in forest protection and development, and being equipped with a good deal of man-power, these Field Officers naturally lean heavily to physical accomplishments of the accustomed sort. Nevertheless, some of the eastern Forests recently have branched out in development work to do what is needed to meet minimum requirements of sanitation, safety, etc., on residences occupied by tenants of the government. But to really get into the broader field of social responsibility, in the way we should, it must be officially rated among the "first things" of the Forest Service program. Then, an effective device must be set up in the Washington and Regional Offices to fit the work of the various divisions together into some kind of a coordinated program before it goes out to the Supervisors. As it is now the stuff from the various divisions comes together as an uncoordinated mess in the Supervisor's office. The Supervisor has to coordinate it and decide on priorities of action. If he fails, it is up to the Ranger. The present "Acting Chief" procedure is not sufficient to coordinate it. Someone must be assigned the job of actually studying the matter (not merely keeping records of requests upon the field) and making recommendations as to priorities, deferments, simplification, coordination, etc.

Another thing, we must avoid exercising our social and economic power bureaucratically. In these times of centralized power, collective bargaining is an essential safeguard of democracy. There must be devices for collective bargaining of forest users and forest residents with the Forest Service. Special use permittees and stockmen's associations are one class of collective bargaining agency for dealing with groups having special interests. Essential and important as they are, there is also need for collective bargaining agencies representative of the community as a whole, to deal with the Ranger or Supervisor in regard to broad questions of policy affecting the local interest, and to collaborate in formulating and actually carrying out programs of land-use adjustment, zoning, retirement of submarginal farms, resettlement, integration of forest work with other activities, location of timber operations, boundaries of working circles, etc. Obviously, this is a tremendous field, and it can't be taken on as merely another job in the uncoordinated jumble that now comes down from Washington and Regional offices to the Supervisor and Ranger. Somebody in authority has got to decide not only what are "first things" but, as discussed above, must also formulate a procedure that will permit the field organization to make them first.

FROM A FAN LETTER

"***Our greatest bouquet we present to Jim Robbins, the Ranger. Ever since he came on the air my young son has listened and pondered long. Five years ago -- through Harvey Hayes' characterization and the idea behind it -- we planted 900 hemlocks, pines, and spruces on our eroded barren hillside. Our neighbors watched us -- father and son tree planting. Soon our neighbors followed suit.

"Here are some results of the Pine Cone Ranger Station and its 'Staff': To date over 42,000 trees planted in this borough of Bradford Woods and its borders. A youth of 16 years (my son) laying definite plans to enter the Forest Service ****

"Ranger Jim has given us more than good entertainment; he has given us a vision, a way of living."

TAX PAYING TREES

Massachusetts, with its 98 town forests covering 30,143 acres on which 5,453,151 trees have been planted, leads the nation in a movement to reduce taxes by growing trees. The Town Forest Act, passed in 1913, which made the forests tax exempt and offered State cooperation in planting and care, spurred efforts in this field of long-time planting.

Take the town of Westfield. Its forest of 5,404 acres and 726,000 trees, started in 1909, is now ready to harvest about $20,000 worth of lumber annually. This means just so much less tax money to raise. Around 3,000 cords of wood are harvested annually for the welfare department, from thinning and trimming.

The forest protects the water supply of the community; the whole forest is a bird and game sanctuary; a section is enjoyed as a park area. Shade trees and shrubs are provided for community plantings.

Russell in the Berkshires, with 1,000 inhabitants, has a town forest of 3,000 acres. A few years ago, the town fathers saw that a few back-roads farms of low valuation meant a high tax rate to keep up the miles of dirt road and one-room schools. They moved these families to farms near the center of the town, bought up the marginal lands and made a town forest. Taxes have been reduced, and soon the sale of lumber from the town forest will make a further reduction.

North Adams, with a forest of 6,720 acres, besides growing white pine, is experimenting with locusts for poles and posts. Groton's forest of 280 acres begun in 1922, has been self supporting since the start from timber already on the property.

All of the 98 forests of the Old Bay State furnish work for the unemployed, firewood for the needy, trees and shrubs for community beautification, posts and rails for constructing and maintaining town projects, and many are already realizing an income from the sale of lumber. The town forests are sanctuaries for wild life, demonstration areas of timber management, and recreational and educational centers for the communities.

LABOR REQUIREMENTS IN LUMBER PRODUCTION

From the Monthly Labor Review (May 1937) of the Bureau of Labor Statistics,
United States Department of Labor

A study analyzing the labor requirements in the production and distribution of lumber and lumber products has been made in cooperation with the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, the National Oak Flooring Manufacturers Association, the Douglas Fir Plywood Association, and the Millwork Cost Bureau. As a result of this study, it is possible to estimate more accurately the labor involved in lumber production.

For every thousand board feet of timbers at the construction site, 25.4 man-hours of employment were required in production and transportation processes; for every thousand board feet of yard lumber, 28.1 man-hours; and for every thousand feet of planing-mill lumber, 32.7 man-hours. Every thousand square feet of cedar shingle roof created 38.0 man-hours of employment away from the site. Every thousand square feet of floor space covered with oak hardwood flooring created 83.0 man-hours of indirect labor. Each thousand square feet of ceilings and walls of Douglas fir plywood created 24.5 man-hours of indirect work. For every hundred Douglas fir interior doors used, 156.0 man-hours of indirect labor were needed, and for every thousand laths used, 7.6 man-hours.

Applying these figures to the construction projects of the Public Works Administration, it is estimated that from July, 1933, through December, 1936, 90,000,000 man-hours were created in the production and distribution of the lumber and lumber products ordered.

RANGER TRAILS

(A Book Review)

Old timers will recall one Jacob Riis, the young Danish immigrant who came to America, worked hard, studied, got to be a reporter, made good, wrote "How The Other Half Lives" and other books, and became a close life-long friend of Theodore Roosevelt.

Jacob Riis later married and had a son, John, who likewise adventured into the West and became a Forest Ranger, in Utah, Idaho, California, and Oregon. Now ex-Ranger John Riis has written a book of his Forest Service days called "Ranger Trails", which has a splendid introduction by Gifford Pinchot friend of T.R. The book is full of Forest Rangers, Mormon pioneers, cowmen, sheep herders, Indians, and prospectors of an earlier day, and likewise contains stories of the hard beginnings of the National Forests and of conservation in the Far West. And there are several new stories of T.R.

The book is the most readable Forest Service story that has yet appeared, full of tangy western stories of ranger adventures with much humor, philosophy, and realism. There are ranger experiences -- humorous or harrowing -- on the La Sal, Cache, Santa Barbara, and Deschutes Forests, with names of old-time rangers and foresters, of early ranger stations, and western boom towns. The book is real early-day Forest Service history, with a touch of romance at the end. It will interest every forester and Forest Service man, present and past.

The volume has 13 chapters, 13 half-tones in green tint, inside cover picture maps, is well printed and attractively bound, the product of the Dietz Press (retail price $2.00), of Richmond, Va., where Riis is on the staff of a daily newspaper. - Jno. D. Guthrie

THE TWO MATCHES

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

One day there was a traveler in the woods in California, in the dry season, when the Trades were blowing strong. He had ridden a long way and he was tired and hungry, and dismounted from his horse to smoke a pipe. But when he felt in his pocket, he found but two matches. He struck the first and it would not light.

"Here is a pretty state of things", said the traveler. "Dying for a smoke; only one match left; and that certain to miss fire. Was there ever a creature so unfortunate? And yet," thought the traveler, "suppose I light this match, and smoke my pipe, and shake out the dottle here in the grass--the grass might catch on fire, for it is dry like tinder; and while I snatch out the flames in front, they might evade and run behind me, and seize upon yon bush of poison oak; before I could reach it, that would have blazed up. Over the bush I see a pine tree hung with moss; that too would fly in fire upon the instant to its topmost bough; and the flame of that long torch--how the trade wind would take and brandish that through the inflammable forest! I hear the dell roar in a moment with the joint voice of wind and fire, I see myself gallop for my soul, and the flying conflagration chase and outflank me through the hills, I see this pleasant forest burn for days, and the cattle roasted, and the springs dried up, and the farmer ruined, and his children cast upon the world. What a world hangs upon this moment."

With that he struck the match, and it missed fire.

"Thank God," said the traveler, and put his pipe in his pocket.

NATIONAL FOREST FIRES AND FIRE PRENTION WEEK

National Fire Prevention Week, October 3-9, focused attention on the huge, and largely preventable, loss which this country suffers each year from fires in the forests. Nearly a quarter of a million forest fires occurred in the United States during the drought year 1936 and caused damage estimated at $54,000,000.

Ninety percent of all acreage burned was on unprotected forest areas and nearly one-fifth of all unprotected forested land was burned over. The 141,432 fires on unprotected lands last year burned 38,990,000 acres of forest cover causing damage estimated at slightly more than $40,000,000.

Less than one percent of the protected forest acreage was burned during 1936 and out of the total of 226,285 fires reported on all forests, only 84,853 occurred on protected land. Of these 11,144 were on National Forest and other Federal lands and 73,709 were reported on State and private forest holdings.

The area burned on protected forests in 1936 was 4,216,000 acres of which 1,280,000 acres were listed as non-productive forest land while 2,936,000 were recorded as productive forest land. Damages to protected forests in 1936 were estimated at $14,066,000, an increase of $3,743,000 over the average of the preceding five years.

During the 5-year period of 1932-36 the records on protected forests show that lightning caused 7.6 percent of the fires, railroads, 4.3 percent, campers 6.8 percent, smokers 24.6 percent, debris burners 13.2 percent, incendiaries 25.8 percent, and lumbering 1.6 percent, while 9.1 percent of the fires were attributed to miscellaneous causes and 7.0 percent to unknown causes.

The improvement in roads and trails, look-out systems and fire-fighting facilities which has taken place during the past several years resulted in a reduction in the average size of the 1936 fires in spite of the drought and the increased inflammability of many of the forest areas.

COWS AND CAMERAS

Western-bred, range-fatted cattle, most of which were grown on the Weiser, Idaho, and Nezperce National Forests, were loaded at the railway stockyards of New Meadows, Idaho, last month, by the big Circle C ranch for shipment to the eastern markets. The shipment, totaling nearly 3000 two-year-old steers, was the largest ever to leave that valley, one of the oldest stock-raising centers in Idaho, and the largest ever handled by the Union Pacific railroad in its 70 years of operation in the western cattle country. The event attracted wide attention and during the fore part of the activity there seemed to be a question as to whether there were more photographers than there were cows.

The IDAHO DAILY STATESMAN said, "Officials of the Forest Service, proud because this great shipment of fine beef cattle had been produced in part on the succulent grass ranges of the National Forests which surround the valley, were in the crowd that gathered for the loading. Orange Olsen of Ogden was shepherding a crew of camera men who recorded the event for the newsreels. Henry Shank, Supervisor of the Idaho National Forest, was there, a black box in his hand indicating that he too had succumbed to the fever."

It took the Intermountain Region's DAILY NEWS, however, to describe this event for us most graphically. "The zealous picture men fairly swarmed over the scene, carrying everything from old fashioned box Brownies to four-turret movie apparatus that required a three-man crew to operate. At first they went to work with great haste, as if afraid this golden moment of recording a giant shipment of western beef cattle might be lost. They snapped and snapped and cranked and cranked, jockeying for position on the chute walls and the tops of the cars, but even after the most determined of them had tired, those steady streams of bellowing white faces continued crowding up the hoof-scarred mud-spattered runways."

Washington, D. C.
October 1, 1937

To The Editor:

I'm sure the Roving Reporter's "whispers of advice regarding telephone usage" have gone a long way towards improving the telphone service, and I'm sure that lots of people appreciate the suggestions. So now that the telephone situation is under control, how about taking pity on the poor woiking goils--the stenographers to you--and issuing a bit of "advice" and a few "do's and don't's" to the folks who dictate.

YOU've no idea how annoying and nerve wracking it is to take dictation from a man who tries at the same time to give himself a massage which he didn't have time to get while at the barber shop. Or the man who fancies himself as a musician--or magician--and tries to play a tune on his lips--jews harp fashion--and dictate a report at one and the same time. Or the man who fidgets in his chair, looks out the window, pulls the desk drawer back and forth, while all the time he's mumbling something which sounds like the chant of an old witch but which actually is something about CCC enrollees. Sometimes he swallows practically every last syllable, and sometimes even the first and middle syllables. And when his room-mate in these crowded rooms of ours is dictating to another stenographer at the same time, his voice which until now was just below a stage whisper, becomes lost entirely. And from all this the poor stenographer is expected to turn out a perfect and lucid transcript.

Then there's another kind of dictator problem--the kind who calls for a stenographer and keeps her for three or four hours, dictating something which could ordinarily have been dictated and transcribed in half the time if he had already thought out what he wanted to say and how to say it. By the time the stenographer gets back from a bout like that she's so groggy she couldn't even spell cat correctly. We all know that there are times when one is confronted with a difficult matter which requires some thought and deliberation before an intelligent reply can be dictated, but why make a habit of doing your thinking while the steno sits at your desk biting her nails or something, waiting for you to continue with the dictation? Why not take a few minutes before calling for a steno and making a few notes about what you want to say? While you are doing that, the steno can be getting out some of the other work on her desk.

Yure's truely, Ann Amanuensis

YE EDITOR DISCOVERS

From Pearson and Allen's MERRY-GO-ROUND column, "Mount Hood Lodge is the second Government-owned tourist hotel to be visited by Roosevelt. The first was Bluebeard Castle Hotel, in Charlotte Amalia, Virgin Islands. Mount Hood is the first hotel to be built with Government funds in a National Forest. It will be leased to a concessionaire, but control will remain in the hands of Uncle Sam... On the mountain slopes above the Lodge, snow lingers through the summer, and ski trails are open the year round... Forest Service hopes to open the lodge January 1. Officials expect a full house in season, recalling that in a single day last winter 25,000 people came to Mount Hood for winter sports...Bluebeard Castle Hotel in the Virgin Islands does a flourishing business in winter months, a lean business in summer... Virgin Islands travel figures have more than doubled since the opening of the hotel in 1934. Capacity of Bluebeard is now slightly over 100 guests."

- - - - - - -

High school students of Dillon, Montana, will have the advantage of some rare vocational training this year. K.D. Flock, one of those strong silent men from the hills who helps administrate the ranges of the National Forests in the near vicinity, has agreed to teach the sons of local ranchers all that he knows about range surveys and range practices now being effected in the Region. He will cooperate with D.L. Johnson, Smith-Hughes instructor who teaches the ranchers' sons the scientific side of stock raising. Regular class time and credit will be given for the course which includes several field trips to range reseeding and demonstration areas in the spring. An experimental range course was offered last year and proved so popular one young member of the Future Farmer Club decided to take up the study of forestry as a profession. Another seventeen-year-old youngster greeted the AAA inspectors when they came to his dad's ranch and greatly surprised them by knowing all about what they were trying to do. (R-1 Release)

- - - - - -

The fourth public big game hunt on the Pisgah National Game Reserve in western North Carolina, beginning November 1 and continuing through December 10, will be held over the entire 100,000 acre preserve with both bucks and does being hunted for the first time. 2500 sportsmen will be allowed to participate. 14,000 acres of wilderness forest will be open to sportsmen who really want to rough it. The arduousness of hunting and camping on their own in this wilderness has caused the Forest Service to recommend that only persons in excellent physical condition make application to hunt there. In addition to the regulated main hunt another type, called the Check-in and Check-out Hunt, will be tried from November 29 to December 10 on an area of approximately 60,000 acres. The number of hunters will be limited to 500 -- 250 hunters for each five-day period, exclusive of Saturday and Sunday. The hunters, after being checked into the areas, will be thrown upon their own resources and good sportsmanship. A study by State and Federal authorities revealed that the preserve is heavily overstocked and that the welfare of the deer herd demands continued reduction to prevent starvation and disease. A distinct "deer-line" is in evidence.

- - - - - - -

Dr. Justus F. Mueller, professor of zoology at the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, N. Y., and lecturer in parasitology at the College of Medicine in Syracuse, in his exhaustive studies of a little known oriental disease called sparganosis, has added a new relationship between forestry and medicine through forest zoology. That forestry is able to contribute much that is of interest to medicine has been understood many years, particularly in the use of forest by-products, but research into disease problems by men in forestry educational work is not so common.

- - - - - - -

The nine CCC fatalities which were reported in the SERVICE BULLETIN of September 6 as occurring in 1934 on the Shasta actually resulted from fire suppression work on the Kootenai, Selway(2), Kaniksu, and St. Joe in Region One; Cleveland and Tahoe in Region Five; Chelan in Region Six; and the Chequamegon in Region Nine.

- - - - - - -

X. LeChatelier--sent by the French Government last summer to study natural conditions in the dry and warm parts of America, forestry problems and how they are handled here, and how the Mediterranean parts of France and its possessions in Northern Africa are comparable--wrote President Roosevelt the following, "I have seen, accompanied all the way through by the nicest men, the most interesting and beautiful places in the country. These foresters adopted me everywhere as a comrade and a friend - I do believe in an international comradeship between foresters because they have the same ideal - and they have shown me the best and the truest face of this country, and made of me an entire friend of the United States.... I want to express to you my gratitude for that wonderful travel I have done, due to the help and courtesy of the U. S. Forest Service, and to tell you my admiration for the magnificent work - for which you are responsible - done these last years on Federal land."

- - - - - - -

The 1938 Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture will deal with soils; the 1939 edition with animal and human nutrition. Information designed to bring out the present status of the science will be gathered from all available sources through detailed surveys. Many of the articles for the 1938 Yearbook already are written, but the 1939 book is still in the planning stage. H. G. Knight, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, is chairman of the '38 committee and O. E. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, is chairman of the '39 committee.

- - - - - - -

A survey is being made through local effort and through the Federal Business Associations to ascertain the number of suitable trucks and automobiles which will be made available by the various Government activities to assist the Post Office Department in handling the Christmas mail. Field offices are requested to cooperate.

- - - - - - -

The National Archives is revising its Form C-2 on which government offices report what useless files they want destroyed. Forest Service reports were due September 30 and several on the old forms, which were received in Washington recently, have been returned to the field pending receipt from the Archivist of the revised forms. The Secretary's Office has requested that all reports be held until they can be submitted on the revised form. Of the large number of reports submitted by the Forest Service last winter only six pertaining to a single Forest in Region 2 have been approved. No further action can be taken on the clearance of the reports submitted last year until Congress meets. It was suggested that descriptions of the material to be destroyed be made more specific this year and that samples of these papers be attached.

- - - - - - -

In an address from WWC, Washington, over the Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company on October 9, James Montgomery Flagg said in part: "I am no forester; instead of grubbing hoe and axe, I must use paint and brush to help in this national emergency. That is about one-half of the reason why I painted the picture "Your Forest, Your Fault, Your Loss'. But there was something more. . . No ceear, cool mountain streams ripple in these dead forests; the greens and russets and reds are black and gery, and as John Keats so lucidly said: . . . 'no birds sing.' So, most important of all, the firest which sweep these forests leave no beauty behind them. I am no forester; I am an artist. But believe me, we both deal with one all-important commodity - an commodity all the world demands. That, of course, is Beauty. There is no beauty in a burned forest.

That is the other half of the reason why I painted the picture, 'Your Forests, Your Fault, Your Loss'."

Since Birnamwood came to Dunsinane there has been no such mass movement of growing things as that huge, golden bouquet which was moved into F. A. Silcox' office the morning of October 4 to greet him on his return after a long absence due to illness. Every Washington and Field Officer participated in this welcome to the Chief since the flowers were purchased with what was left of the "Two-bit Fund" contributed by them originally for the designing of their uniforms.

1.9
F76W
cop.2

LIBRARY
Prairie States
Forestry Project
RECEIVED
JAN 31 1950
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SERVICE BULLETIN

CONTENTS CONFIDENTIAL

> WE ARE COMING TO RECOGNIZE AS NEVER BEFORE THE RIGHT OF THE NATION TO GUARD ITS OWN FUTURE IN THE ESSENTIAL MATTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE PAST WE HAVE ADMITTED THE RIGHT OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO INJURE THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC FOR ITS OWN PRESENT PROFIT xxx THE TIME HAS COME FOR A CHANGE AS A PEOPLE WE HAVE THE RIGHT AND THE DUTY xxxx TO PROTECT OURSELVES AND OUR CHILDREN AGAINST THE WASTEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES. WHETHER THAT WASTE IS CAUSED BY THE ACTUAL DESTRUCTION OF SUCH RESOURCES OR BY MAKING THEM IMPOSSIBLE OF DEVELOPMENT HEREAFTER
>
> Theodore Roosevelt

Vol. XXI No. 20 Washington, D. C. November 1, 1937

THE NATIONAL FORESTS AS EMPLOYMENT RESERVOIRS

E. W. Tinker, Washington

Under date of June 26, a circular letter was sent to the field asking for a round-up of useful work that might be accomplished under continued emergency programs. It is my idea that this letter might well have been amplified to indicate new approaches to the use of the National Forests in meeting unemployment conditions. It seems to me that the time has come when the Forest Service should more seriously consider land management as a major function in its administration of the National Forests, and particularly the practice of forestry. We can not go on forever building up an improvement structure without some consideration of the purposes for which this structure is being constructed.

If the Chief of the Forest Service should determine to utilize the National Forests to the fullest extent for the permanent employment of people, and if he based this employment upon the management of forest lands, he would inevitably have to seriously consider the harvesting of forest crops when they are mature. In my judgment, planning for this purpose is long overdue. I advocate the initiation and effectuation of plans that will give consideration to mature and overmature timber within the National Forests and its utilization in the employment of people on a permanent basis. I visualize a Supervisor, manned and equipped to construct necessary utilization roads and to remove logs, to establish markets, with modern equipment moving over his Forest as his inventory of maturity and conditions indicates. With modern equipment this would permit, on most National Forests, the removal prior to decay of small patches of overmature timber, of incipient bug infestations, and the initiation of commercial stand improvement operations in many instances.

On many Forests, the necessary roads would serve a dual purpose - that of fire protection and utilization. I would construct them as a part of the forest land management enterprise. It seems to me that the time is ripe to develop forestry plans of this character, determining the capacity of the permanent reservoirs of employment that the National Forests have to offer in at least a partially liquidating enterprise, and to place these plans before those who are laboring with this problem. I recommend this procedure, recognizing its departure from Forest Service tradition and precedent.

ECONOMIC DEMONSTRATION FORESTS

By A. Z. Nelson

It is generally recognized that the practice of forestry on private lands in this country is exceedingly deficient. One of the principal reasons for this situation is that foresters have been unable to convince private owners that there is profit in practicing forestry. They have been unable to satisfy private owners on this point mainly because there is a dearth of information as to the financial returns from the kind of forestry foresters recommend. What can be done to obtain financial data that are convincing?

It is proposed that "Economic Demonstration Forests" be established to show primarily the manner in which sustained yield might be established under the rigid stipulations of the profit system. These forests would be typical of private forest property in the region and would require a similar financial set-up. Consideration should be given to utilizing portions of present National Forests and Purchase Units. The influence of neighboring National Forests should be at a minimum. When the operation of these "trial" demonstration forests has been successfully demonstrated, it would be in order to establish forests to represent conditions in forest regions not adequately sampled. This program would utlimately require the purchase of properties outside of existing National Forests or contemplated purchase areas since in many regions these are located where the prospect of good financial returns is the poorest.

Forest management on the demonstration forests would contemplate specializing in those products bringing the greatest net income while the intensity of forestry practiced would be guided by the relative costs and returns resulting from such practices. Multiple use would be developed to take advantage of all incidental sources of revenue. To keep the enterprise solvent only minimum forest practices might be practical in some instances. The sample areas ultimately should be so well distributed as to demonstrate the many different forms of management. A few areas might show the financial returns from a forest established from cut-over land with planting; most would begin with second growth in different stages or with old-growth stands. Thus there would be, after a variable period of years, typical properties in the forest regions on which the forests were managed as a continuing business under recommended methods. There would be actual demonstrations in dollars and cents of the costs and returns from forestry.

If the Federal Government undertook such a plan it would have to keep two separate accounts, one representing the actual receipts and expenditures of federal funds and the second representing the financial results of private management. In the latter, taxes would either be entered each year as theoretical items of expense or the Federal Government would permit State and local taxation of these demonstration forests in the same manner as if privately owned; expenses involved in the intensive protection of the forest where necessary to supplement that provided for all forest lands, cost of technical supervision, cost of labor and equipment, surveys, maps, fees -- all such items would be debited against the receipts from the sale of products. From time to time the rate of return on the investment could be calculated.

Preliminary to the establishment of these demonstration forests certain problems would have to be solved, such as: the selection of typical areas, the obtaining of qualified personnel to manage the areas, a satisfactory system of accounts, and the necessity of obtaining Congressional authorization to carry out a full program. It is believed, however, that these difficulties are not insurmountable. The demonstration forests should solve many fundamental economic questions in forestry, but their most important function would be to stimulate and guide forest management on privately owned lands.

PRELIMINARIES TO THE FORTHCOMING EMPLOYEES' ADVISORY COMMITTEE ELECTION

Louis S. Murphy, Washington

The outstanding feature of the Hare System of Proportional Representation is that each representative is elected by what is known as a "quota" of votes, each ballot counting as one vote which is transferable. The total vote cast at an election is so apportioned that each candidate in order to be elected must attain this quota. A candidate who at the very outset exceeds his quota must surrender his excess ballots to other candidates who may lack the full quota of votes necessary for election. Similarly, the candidate with the least votes must accept defeat and surrender any votes to other candidates having more votes than he but lacking the full quota necessary for election. Under either circumstance each of the ballots surrendered must have been properly marked by the voter who cast it so that it can be transferred to the credit of some other candidate who at the time of transfer has neither been elected nor declared defeated. If not properly marked a ballot becomes ineffective. The individual voter in marking his ballot may not use crosses to indicate the candidates he wishes to vote for but must use the figures 1, 2, 3, and so on. The more choices you express, the surer you are to have your ballot count for some one of the candidates you favor.

It is thus apparent that each voter can actually help elect but one candidate. At the same time his vote is not thrown away if the candidate of his first choice either does not need it, in order to make up his quota, or is so hopelessly out-classed by the other candidates that he is declared defeated. In either case the voter's ballot is transferred to the candidate of his second choice if such candidate needs it, otherwise to his third or later choice.

In counting the ballots in an election each candidate receives at the outset only the ballots on which he is designated as first choice. Then before proceeding further with the count the "quota" is determined. This is done by dividing the total number of valid, first-choice ballots by a number greater by one than the number of positions to be filled by the election, the quotient of such division being increased to the next highest whole number. Thus, suppose there should be 21 candidates competing for election to 7 committee places and that the first choice votes for the various candidates totalled 481 then the quota would be 481 divided by 8 = $60\frac{1}{8}$ = 61. It takes but a moment of figuring to see that only 7 candidates can succeed in getting 61 votes each because there would be but 54 votes left over for the 8th candidate. The 54 ballots therefore become ineffective.

Having determined the quota the ballot count proceeds first by transferring any surplus of first choice ballots from a successful candidate to the candidate marked on each ballot as second choice. That done the candidate with the fewest votes is declared defeated and his ballots are distributed among the remaining candidates according to the preference of the voter as indicated on each of them. The candidate then having the fewest votes is next declared defeated and his ballots are similarly distributed among the remaining candidates. As any candidate accumulates a quota by reason of these transfers he is declared elected and thereafter no further ballots are transferred to him. In this manner the least promising candidates are successively eliminated and the more promising ones accumulate votes to complete their quotas until the required number of positions are filled and the election is completed.

Some will perhaps want to know how many choices one ought to indicate as a minimum in order to be sure that his ballot will be effective for transfer to a candidate who might need it. That would depend on a number of factors chief of which probably is the number of candidates to be eliminated. A safe rule would be to indicate at least one or two choices more than the number of candidates to be so eliminated on the chance that one might mark his ballot so as to give all his earlier choices to such eliminated candidates.

This principle would work out in practice in the forthcoming election of an Employees' Advisory Committee where a committee of seven members is to be elected by marking at least one more choice than there are candidates in excess of seven, although it is well, if one can, to indicate his choices for as many as possible. But, someone will ask, "What if I do not know many well enough to express an effective judgment? Furthermore, suppose that some of them I do know I will want to oppose, not favor, for election. What then?"

A real problem is presented by the fact that the W.O. force is not the closely associated group it once was but is now scattered throughout three widely separated buildings. Consequently, one meets and knows but relatively few members of the "Forest Service family." An attempt has been made to overcome this handicap, in part at least, by a device which will be called, for want of a better name, an "Identification Index." It consists of a rather cryptic-looking trail of six figures which will appear on the ballot after the name of each candidate thus, 112.121. One can readily get onto the use of the index with a little study and consultation of the descriptive key that will accompany it on the ballot. The figures in the hundreds place will show in which one of the 8 groups of Forest Service Divisions the candidate belongs (100 = Administrative Management, 200 = Chief's Office, 300 = C.C.C., 400 = Fiscal Control, etc.); the figures in the tens place will show the classification service to which the candidate belongs (10 = Scientific and Professional, 20 = subprofessional, 30 = CAF, and 40 = custodial); figures in the units place will indicate the relative grade within the classification service (1 = junior, assistant or associate, 2 = full grade, senior or principal), figures in the first decimal place will indicate tenure of employment (.1 = classified service, .2 = CCC, .3 = ERA); figures in the second decimal place will indicate in what building the candidate is housed (.01 = South Building, .02 = Atlantic Building, and .03 = Independence Avenue Annex); and figures in the third decimal place will indicate whether or not the candidate belongs to one of the national federal employees organizations (.000 = non-member, .001 = NFFE, .002 = AFGE, and .003 = UFWA)

Most voters will probably mark their ballots for the candidates known without consulting the identification index, but when they want to extend choices or to vote class-consciously they will be guided by the index. For example, should the voters in the Atlantic Building as a group desire representation on the committee, they might look in the second decimal place in the index for .02 (indicating Atlantic Building).

Any group of 61, or thereabouts, which has a common objective in electing a representative can attain it even though at the start it is divided by having several candidates seeking to represent the group.

You have now had a full explanation of the means at your disposal for nominating and electing a committee fully representative of your group interests and desires. It only remains for you to put them to good use. Nominations are now in order and will be received by the writer, 6314 South Building, up to and including Wednesday, November 10. Petitions of nomination require 15 or more signatures and no person is permitted to sign more than one such petition. Shortly thereafter the ballots will be prepared and distributed. Several days will be allowed in which to consider the candidates and to discuss them with your friends before marking and returning these ballots. But while you should freely consult with others as to the relative merits of candidates, let no one attempt to tell you for what candidates to vote and in what order. That is each voter's concern and his alone.

WE'RE IN THE MOVIES NOW

Marvin Beers, Washington

If you ask a native of Loveland, Colorado, where Fred Hyatt lives, he'll point to the mountains and say, "Up there". "Up" in this case, means vertical. The party on the Motion Picture Project struck out for Hyatt's ranch on a hot summer's morn, to get some shots of the deer he owns. Paul McCord, Assistant Supervisor on the Pike, was detailed to the outfit as general manager and guide. Charles McDonald of Hollywood, was the director in charge. Others in the party were Eugene Tucker of Extension Service, Cinemaphotographer; Roy Potter, his assistant; Ed Potter, sound; Virginia Rand, Don Sisler, Pat Davis, and myself, the actors. The road to Hyatt's ranch was obviously built for mountain sheep and thoroughly competent burros. So we pushed a sedan and two heavily loaded trucks over it. The switchbacks were so sharp we nearly had to bend the cars dachshund-fashion to get around them. And the center of the road was so high in spots we had to teach the trucks how to play leap-frog.

Mr. Hyatt had an enclosure fenced with woven wire, designed to keep the animals in a small area in order for us to get the necessary shots of them. But the animals, with uncanny human instinct, were suspicious of the actors. They didn't wish to be photographed in such company and it wasn't until they were bribed with apples and cigarettes that they would come within camera range.

While on this same location we made several shots of a coyote, brought in by one of the local men. It was important to get a picture of the animal as he sent up his mournful howl to the great out-of-doors. There were innumerable natural settings that perfectly fitted the situation, but the major problem was getting the beast to do his stuff at the proper time. Finally, a stage had to be built on one of the camera platforms. A few straw rocks and some brush provided atmosphere. Mr. Coyote was put on the stage. He didn't like it. He got temperamental. Tempting tidbits from a quite ripe deer carcass were dangled above his head. His owner petted, coaxed, and cajoled. Then it was decided that there were too many people around and that he needed a rest. Everybody sauntered away to give the star time to regain his composure. A mournful howl broke the stillness of the afternoon. We turned quickly to see "his highness" acting for all he was worth. But by the time the camera was swung into focus again, he had lost the mood.

At the Echo Lake Camp Ground, which has been beautifully improved under Forest Service supervision, we settled down to make a camping scene. The most important thing about the scene was the singular nature of the flapjacks. The actors were supposed to be enjoying a batch of them, got together by an experienced camper. The role of the camper was enacted by Chuck Smith, CCC foreman with F-58, who considers himself a flap-jack tosser from way back. The object of the scene was to show the exhilarating effect of the crisp mountain air and the beauty of the forests as it took hold on the poor, care-worn city folks. The director called for the inevitable "Action" and "Camera". The flapjacks were served up. The director shouted "Cut." The flapjacks were a mite dark on the top side. They looked more like stove lids than flapjacks. Presently, a new batch was ready. The camera ground again. The flapjacks were set on the camp table. The actors attacked them with gusto. These were a sickly yellow specimen that oozed uncooked batter when punctured with a fork. But the scene continued. The actors forced cheery smiles and stalled around with butter and syrup, desperately praying for a plague of grasshoppers or a stray rattler to interrupt them before actual eating became unavoidable. But the sun dodged mercifully behind a cloud. The camera stopped. And to this day the actors have never looked another flapjack in the face without wincing.

Because we relied on the sun for our single source of light and quite often needed the assistance of local people, our hours and means were occasionally catch-as-catch-can. We climbed to Glen Cove, beyond the half-way mark on Pikes Peak, one day, to make a campfire scene and several scenic shots. Our manager was to round up a few people to assist us, so the rest of the party went ahead. Lunch that day was no more than a bite and a promise. And since the campfire scene was to be made in the early evening, we passed up dinner, counting on a square meal after the work was completed. At 8 o'clock that night our manager rolled in with his recruits, approximately three or four hours "unavoidably" late. We still hadn't eaten.

Supervisor E. S. Keithley of the Pike was among the recruits. He did yeoman service, both as actor and as chief-fire-wood-getter. When the campfire was burning brightly, and the scene had been rehearsed several times, we got set for the "take". But the first "take" didn't take, nor the second, nor the third. The scene wasn't "right". The night air was getting colder and colder. And still we hadn't eaten. We got set for another take. The camera started grinding. A shout from Eddie Potter in the sound truck stopped the scene. The microphone had a chill. The dampness had sneaked into it, somehow — thank God! With amazing alacrity we packed the equipment, killed the fire (including that fatal last spark) and hit for the lights of Colorado Springs and the sound of a sizzling T-bone. It was nigh onto midnight.

On the slopes of Black Mountain, not far from and within the boundaries of the Pike National Forest, Pike's Peak, lies the VVN ranch. It's owner, Mr. Witcher, is a confirmed believer in the range management policies of the Forest Service. He is one of the most successful cattle men in that territory. In order to get the most desirable setting available for the picture, we went into the back country to the highest range. At times there was a road. More often there were two tracks across the middle of a field dotted with prairie dog mounds. It was a mere 65 miles to the location.

We finished work early in the evening. Because the roads were too rough to take the trucks over more than was absolutely necessary, we piled the whole crew into a couple of cars, two members being fortunate enough to ride in a rumble seat. A few minutes after we started rain began to fall; very cold rain. The roads were all dirt, at first. Soon they were all mud. But our manager had been a Ranger in that territory and knew a short cut back to town. We had to take a road that was "a little worse" than the other one. In places it ran along a ledge which was graded toward the canyon below it, perhaps for the proper drainage. It was dark by that time. But we slid, slipped, and cussed for miles and miles and finally made the first outpost of civilization. The short cut had registered seventy odd miles on the speedometers. After we had done away with a winter's supply of provisions and relaxed for our after dinner smoke, the Ranger, with a quizzical expression on his face, said, "We were supposed to turn right the other side of a bridge on that short cut, but I'll be darned if I can remember where the bridge was."

Who says life in the movies is soft?

- - - - -

The Secretary's office has commented favorably upon the factual accuracy and correctness of letters prepared by the Forest Service for the Secretary's signature, but attention has also been called to the fact that many of these letters are weakened by an unintentional lack of friendliness and understanding. The warm personal touch which makes a letter ring true and oftentimes converts a chronic fault-finder into a sympathetic supporter is often missing. The Chief urges that everyone strive to achieve an ideal in letters, not only for the Secretary's signature but in all correspondence, that will combine accuracy of statement and dignity with friendliness and warmth of tone. Such letters are bound to be more agreeably received and acted upon.

I WRITE, TOO

By the Roving Reporter

All year long there has been the customary "trickle" of reports out of Forest Service offices -- four or five here, eight or ten there -- but the "jackpot" is expected about the last of the year when the number of requested reports will reach such bounds that their outpouring must break over the banks. A hasty review of scheduled reports by one Region discloses that it requires the submission of one every four hours, year round average. Applying similar mathematics to reports for the Chief's Office, the checker-upper finds that each Region is required to submit a report every three hours year round. It must be admitted that only one third of these cover regular work, the remaining two thirds being emergency program reports. These figures are based on a seven-hour day. Overtime spent in the throes or ecstasies of report preparation and review would increase the frequency. In addition, there is that upsetter of calculations, the unscheduled report, which has finally caused Forest Officers to rise to a man to utter an unalterably Homeric "No ", swearing that the hour of the recessicnal has at last arrived. Paper work must be decreased.

These unscheduled reports can't always be avoided. Requests for specialized information can't always be laughed off. But responsibility for at least alleviating recurrent calamities can be fixed. The responsibility for alleviating the recurring report calamity should be assumed all up and down the line, instead of waiting for that American Dream, a self-winding and self-starting committee with so much dynamite that it will blow up the necessity for all paper work. Such a committee will always stay in the map and report stage. Admittedly the problem cannot be solved overnight, but paper work could be materially lessened if every Forest Officer acquired a "report conscious" attitude and required of his subordinates, as a Regional Forester has suggested, not what it would be nice for him to have, but only what sound judgment dictated he could not get along without. May he be run through a mill and ground into paper pulp should he be one of those Benny Brutes who insists upon reports and then doesn't read and act upon them! Or one who too hurriedly prepares the circular requesting a necessary report! On the other hand, reports are often poorly presented. More thought when preparing them might likewise make for less paper work.

So-o-o-o! May we shortly have your report (more paper work! 'Tis a vicious circle) containing the very pleasant information that your office is reviewing your reports and hopes to reduce the number sharply?

YE EDITOR DISCOVERS

According to recent news dispatches from Cody, Wyoming, Federal Compensation Commissioner John J. Keegan has said that widows and families of Forest Service and BPR employees fatally burned in the Blackwater fire will receive from $40 to $60 per month. He could not state the amount of death payments for CCC enrollees; they may receive rehabilitation if needed as they recover from injuries. Fire fighters, while in hospitals, would receive 75% of their normal salaries.

- - - - -

The names of two ranger stations on the Bighorn Forest have just been changed in honor of Asst. Ranger James Saban and Junior Forester Paul Tyrrell, both of whom lost their lives on the Blackwater fire of August 21. The ranger station in the town of Tensleep has been named Saban Station while the upper station above Tensleep Meadows has been renamed the Tyrrell Station.

- - - - -

Regional Forester Peck recently presented to the Tensleep CCC Camp, F-35, Wyoming, a large framed scroll carrying the honor rolls of ten CCC enrollees and two Foremen from this Company who lost their lives on the Blackwater fire. Photostat reductions of this honor scroll were sent to the families of the deceased and given to all enrollees injured in this fire. The scroll is reproduced in this issue of the SERVICE BULLETIN.

- - - - -

From a fan letter: "Since there are necessarily millions who cannot hear the dramatic presentations 'Uncle Sam's Forest Rangers', could not some means be devised to put the series on a bigger hookup that everyone could hear? Nothing on the radio is more interesting and instructive, and more of the people who most need the lessons ought to be reached."

- - - - -

"Uncle Sam's Forest Rangers" has received more than 100 fan letters to date from an enthusiastic radio listener in Wheaton, Maryland.

- - - - -

Compilation of the recreation report has been postponed until after the New Year. Consequently the field officers who were to assist in the report will not report in Washington on November 15 as previously proposed.

- - - - -

A meeting of the Regional Foresters and Directors will be held in January or February, at Washington, sessions to last about a week. Temporary Chairmen, Rutledge for the Regional Foresters and Zon for the Directors, will receive nominations for permanent chairmen through correspondence with their groups. The two permanent chairmen will prepare the plans and program for the meeting.

- - - - -

Appointment of Lee Muck, of Spokane, Washington, as director of forestry of the Federal Indian Service, was announced recently by Secretary Ickes. A veteran member of the forestry division, Muck has been acting director since the resignation of Robert Marshall five months ago.

- - - - -

The manuscript of the Annual Report of the Forest Service was sent to Dr. Merrill, Chief of Publications, for printing on October 12.

- - - - -

A. Gail Simson will present a paper on "Recent Progress in the Use of the Radio in Forestry" at the annual meeting of the Society of American Foresters to be held at Syracuse, New York, December 16-18.

- - - - -

Dr. Donald C. Blaisdell of the Secretary's Office is reviewing all WPA reports and hopes to reduce their number very sharply. The Forest Service has submitted to him the title of reports sent his office and to the WPA office, in each case showing the frequency with which they are submitted. The Work Progress Report, formerly submitted monthly by the field, will be sent quarterly instead,as an economy in paper and records work.

- - - - -

Henry S. Graves' article, "Revisiting the Western Forests", in the latest issue of the YALE FOREST SCHOOL NEWS recounts his experiences on the trip he made last summer with Gifford Pinchot and Herbert A. Smith in the Pacific Northwest and California.

- - - - -

Copies of the Improvement Handbook are being mailed as fast as covers can be placed on them, a few to each office, the balance to follow as completed. It is not likely that any of the pocket size handbooks will be mailed before December.

- - - - -

All Civilian Conservation Corps employees of the Forest Service will be finger-printed.

The Forest Service is forever indebted to the men of Company 1811 of the Civilian Conservation Corps for their courageous and unselfish devotion to duty in fighting the tragic Blackwater forest fire on the Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1937.

Especially will we never forget those who gave their lives or were seriously injured in this effort to protect a great national heritage.

Allen S. Peck
Regional Forester ~
Rocky Mountain Region

John Sieker
Forest Supervisor ~
Shoshone National Forest

Roll of Honor

Died in Performance of Duty

James T. Saban, Foreman
Paul E. Tyrrell, Foreman

Clyde Allen
Roy Bevens
Ambrocio Garza
John B. Gerdes
Will C. Griffith
Mack T. Mayabb
George E. Rodgers
Earnest R. Seelke
Rubin D. Sherry
William H. Whitlock

Injured in Performance of Duty

Timatio G. Almager
William G. Barnes
Woodrow W. Duty
Robert Eller
Hubert Ferris
Lewis Garcia
Juan Gomez
Amos Hefner
Johnnie Levine
Theo J. Marth
William O. Mueller
Alton J. Murray
James Ottmer
Herman F. Patzke
Jose Perez
John D. Phillips
Henry Poehls
Raymond Prazak
Oliver Randle
Lee Roy Reed
David Rodriguez
Julius Rodriguez
Andon Sanchez
Alcario Serros
Henry Spomer
James T. Sullivan
David B. Thompson
James Touchstone
Vincente Valle
Charlie Wheelus
Johnnie Wisneski
Joe Zavala

1.9
F76W

LIBRARY
JAN 31 1950
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE
U S
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SERVICE BULLETIN

CONTENTS CONFIDENTIAL

> WE ARE COMING TO RECOGNIZE AS NEVER BEFORE THE RIGHT OF THE NATION TO GUARD ITS OWN FUTURE IN THE ESSENTIAL MATTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE PAST WE HAVE ADMITTED THE RIGHT OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO INJURE THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC FOR ITS OWN PRESENT PROFIT xxx THE TIME HAS COME FOR A CHANGE AS A PEOPLE WE HAVE THE RIGHT AND THE DUTY xxxx TO PROTECT OURSELVES AND OUR CHILDREN AGAINST THE WASTEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES. WHETHER THAT WASTE IS CAUSED BY THE ACTUAL DESTRUCTION OF SUCH RESOURCES OR BY MAKING THEM IMPOSSIBLE OF DEVELOPMENT HEREAFTER
>
> Theodore Roosevelt

Vol.XXI NO. 21 Washington, D. C. November 15, 1937

COMMENTS BY THE CHIEF ON "THE MENACE OF THE PULP MILL"

(The following letter written by Mr. Silcox to the Editor of the Southern Lumber Journal, Mr. Ben Wand, will appear, with editorial comments, in an early issue of that magazine. Since all members of the Service may not have an opportunity to see it in that form, it is being printed in the Bulletin)

Your editorial "The Menace of the Pulp Mill " voices a warning that for the sake of the South, in which I was born and raised, should be widely heeded there.

Personal observations extending over many years, as well as recent opinions expressed to me by Southerners who see clearly the value (and dangers) of new industrial activities in the South, indicate pretty conclusively that lumber and naval stores as well as pulp and paper are already facing the conditions your editorial pictures, and the problems it mentions; that from many areas real conflicts in demand for different types of forest material already exist.

Unless an adequate remedy is found, this conflict is bound to spread. Southern industry and agriculture and commerce generally must then inevitably suffer. And the more application of the solution is restricted, either geographically or to specific groups within forest industries, the more widespread and unfortunate these consequences will be.

This is not a pleasant prospect.

As you have pointed out, the basic problem is one of handling trees as crops; involves maintaining the full growing capacity of Southern forest lands, integrating that growth with the many types of material to be harvested, and with financial returns from those materials. This seems obvious. It is sound common sense. The rub comes, not in stating the problem, but in applying the solution. And it seems to me the frankness and vitality that characterize your editorial as a whole, are lacking in your discussion of this key point.

You will agree, I feel sure, that there are some owners and operators - in pulp and paper, in turpentine, and in lumber - who are apparently willing to manage their forest properties on a sustained yield cropping basis _if_ they can be protected against competitors who continuing ruthless exploitation, would thus have a real and an unfair advantage. And you recognize that these operators know we have no adequate laws to (in the words of your editorial) "compel either the production of new crops or selective cutting of present crops."

How, in these circumstances, can such owners and operators be protected? And how may public interests, inherent in all forest lands no matter who owns them, also be adequately protected?

In discussing this, your editorial dismisses regulation through legislation as unlikely; suggests, instead, voluntary action by "wise pulp mill operators . . ." Applying this to private owners and operators of forest lands generally, may I ask where, either in this country or abroad, private initiative has _of itself_ succeeded in substituting sustained yield forest production for forest exploitation generally? Frankly, I've travelled the United States from north to south and east to west: I've been through 14 countries in Europe: have tried for years to find such a place. But my search has never yet been successful.

I do not mean to imply that in our own country sustained yield is not practiced by an occasional private owner of forest lands. It is, although the cases are pitifully few. We know, too, that it is practiced by private owners in many European countries, and that in many of them this practice has been established for centuries. But nowhere, either here or abroad, have I been able to find a place where sustained yield forest management has been generally established _as a result of private initiative alone_. On the contrary, and irrespective of such political patterns as the middle ground in Sweden, dictatorship in Germany, or leftist in France, regulatory control has always been necessary in order to make sure forest capital is not dissipated. And as you know, with the passing of time public regulation of forest lands in these and other countries has been retained and strengthened despite changes in political patterns.

We've been holding forest-land post mortems in this country for decades. We know by sad experience that they cannot, of themselves, prevent wrecked forest lands, stranded communities, eroded farms, flooded cities, or the breakdown of associated agriculture. In face of the record, here and abroad, are we justified in continuing to place dependence solely on private initiative to solve the problem which you have so vividly described?

Frankly, after critical analysis based on wide experience extending over more than 30 years, I am forced to the conclusion that we cannot: that there is no longer justification for continuing such a course. Instead, I believe public regulation of private forest lands is the only way adequately to protect both the public and the private interests involved. But - and I want to make myself perfectly clear on this point - one of the things I am fighting for, in this connection, is regulation - whether it be by the Federal Government, by the States, or by a combination of the two - that shall be adapted to the institutions and traditions of this country; that shall very definitely be wholly within the pattern of true democracy.

"That's why, in my comments to the convention called by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association in Washington last April, I stressed the need for responsible local representation, and definite provision for appeals. In my opinion both these things are vital to successful application of that public regulation which is in turn essential to adequate solution of the current forest situation, both in the South and throughout the country generally.

Although I believe public regulation is necessary to protect private as well as public interests inherent in all forest lands, I do not want to leave the impression that in my opinion we should depend on it alone. In efforts to solve what is, in the last analysis, a nation-wide social problem, I am convinced that a three-point, rather than a one-point program is necessary: a program that shall include public cooperation with private owners, and public ownership and management, as well as public regulation.

As I see it, wisdom and necessity for public ownership and management, on a scale definitely larger than that now involved in the present National Forests, have been demonstrated. Public obligations and responsibilities also require public cooperation with private owners of forest lands. Within this field, Federal appropriations plus C.C.C. work already total some 82-1/2 million dollars. Coordinated State and Federal action in research and such things as protection from fire, insects, and diseases, should be continued. With safeguards to insure adequate participation by private owners, they should be extended. In addition to these two things, a margin of sovereignty over private forest lands is also essential. It will protect broad public interests, and private owners who recognize social obligations inherent in forest land management will also be protected from owners who otherwise might continue unfair competition through exploitation.

(The editorial "The Menace of the Pulp Mill" appeared in the September 10 issue of the Southern Lumber Journal. An abstract of it is also given in Conservation for September - October. - Ed.)

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT LOOPS THE LOOPS IN R-6

Highlights of the visit of President Roosevelt and his party to Region Six, during the period of September 28 to October 1, were swings around our two famous loops,- the Mount Hood Highway and the Olympic Highway. With characteristic energy and enthusiasm, the President put in a busy four days while he tarried in our midst, seeing, learning, asking questions, making comments.

Arriving at Bonneville Tuesday morning, September 28, the President made one of the major addresses of his tour, during the course of which he said: "I am thinking of the future of the United States. My conception of liberty does not permit an individual citizen or group of citizens to commit acts of depredation against nature in such a way as to harm their neighbors, and especially to harm the future generations of Americans.

Leaving Bonneville, the Presidential party, including some thirty Eastern newswriters, photographers, and broadcasters, swung up the Hood River valley to Timberline Lodge, 76 miles distant. Here he was greeted by an honor guard consisting of four Regional Office men, four Supervisors, and four Rangers. They made an impressive sight in their Forest Service uniforms, and many favorable comments on their appearance were heard as they posed with the President for a picture.

In his Timberline Lodge dedication speech, which was broadcast over the NBC blue network, the President referred to the many values of the National Forests and clearly expounded their multiple use functions, concluding with the significant statement: "Last, but not least, our National Forests will provide increasing opportunity for recreational use."

A feature arranged for the visiting crowd at Timberline while they were awaiting the President's arrival was a spectacular lookout demonstration, flashing heliograph signals from twelve visible lookout peaks. This was accompanied by a talk by George E. Griffith, explaining the lookouts, the multiple use values of the Forest and the protection system. Through the cooperation of Station KGW, at Portland, an interview with Griffith covering portions of this talk was carried to all parts of the country over the NBC red network.

Following the Timberline ceremony, the President spent a day at Seattle visiting the Boettigers, made a good neighbor visit to our Canadian cousins at Victoria via the destroyer "Phelps", and then landed at Port Angeles for a looksee at the Olympic problem child. Jupiter Pluvius demonstrated that the Olympic is a good place for timber growing with a characteristically thorough Olympic downpour.

During the swing around the Olympic highway on Friday, Regional Forester C. J. Buck and Major O. A. Tomlinson of the Park Service rode in the President's car, at his invitation. Olympic Supervisor Ray Bruckart assisted Mr. Buck during a part of the trip.

At the Snider Ranger Station a dramatic exhibition of Forest Service fire fighting equipment was staged, with Assistant Regional Forester Kavanagh officiating most capably over the public address system. Both the President and the press acclaimed this demonstration as a hit. Farther along the road a tree topping exhibition was staged by Bloedel-Donovan, with Highclimber Fred Wilson in the star role.

Lunch was sumptuously served at the Quinault Hotel, and then the swing continued through Grays Harbor communities, Olympic, Fort Lewis and ended at Tacoma, where the party embarked for Grand Coulee.

Souvenirs, booklets, travelogue strip maps, menus, decorations, parking, traffic control exhibits, press contacts, and many other details too numerous to mention contributed to the success of the affair, and reflected credit on the various hardworking committees who participated. Comments of approval as to Forest Service personnel and efficiency were heard from members of the Secretariat, the Secret Service, and the press.

And the many sidelights, which the Editor would delete if included, will provide fireside tales throughout the winter. – Region 6

FIRE FIGHTERS MEMORIAL TRAIL

By John Sieker, Shoshone

The Fire Fighters Memorial Trail has been designated to commemorate the memory of Ranger Alfred G. Clayton and his comrades who lost their lives in the Blackwater fire. It will follow the main Blackwater Creek to its junction with the East Fork, thence up the East Fork into the basin and up Trail Ridge, where it will contour around through a blackened forest across Clayton Gulch and will end at Post Point.

Markers, monuments, and plaques will tell the traveler about·these points which are so vividly engraved upon the memory of fire fighters and Forest Officers. Here, on August 21, grim tragedy heaped its almost insufferable weight onto the shoulders of tired fire fighters.

On August 21, a sixty man CCC crew under the leadership of Rangers Alfred G. Clayton and Urban J. Post arrived at the fire line and were fed at the first camp, Camp No. 1. After this the men traveled up Blackwater Creek through Camp No. 2 and past the First Aid Station. From there, the crew went up Trail Ridge along constructed fire line and joined the eight man B.P.R. crew which was constructing fire line across Clayton Gulch. Ranger Clayton was in charge of the entire sector and Ranger Post was in charge of the construction crew.

Fire line construction was started by Post immediately and apparently Ranger Clayton and Foreman Saban were behind the main bunch lining up the mop up work and protecting the constructed line.

At about 3:30 p.m., a sudden wind of gale velocity sprang up and whipped the fire into the crowns. This wind swirled around in the rough canyons and threw the fire above and below the constructed line.

All this happened so suddenly that men with as wide experience in fire fighting as Clayton and Post were not able to anticipate the danger until it was upon them. Before this time the fire had been relatively quiet and had been burning downhill on the ground. When the blow-up occurred, Ranger Clayton, Foreman Saban, and Jr. Technician Hale and five enrollees were in what is now known as Clayton Gulch. Apparently, things happened so rapidly that these men did not even have time to scatter, since they were found within sixty feet of each other.

Ranger Post was in a little more open country and had time to get his men together and take them to a high rocky knoll, which is now known as Post Point. Here Post, Foreman Tyrrell, Fire Cooperator Bert Sullivan, and B.P.R. Foreman Davis managed to hold all the men except five who broke away from the bunch. The point selected by Post and Sullivan was the best available place to weather the storm, and would undoubtedly have been a successful point had the fire not crowned on both sides of the rocky point at practically the same time. Several hours later, when the fire had cooled down sufficiently to allow the men to travel safely through it, Post, Tyrrell, Sullivan ,and Davis with the entire crew made their way through the fire to the First Aid Station, where Dr. Davis, CCC Surgeon, gave first aid treatment to all of them.

If all the men had followed exactly the instructions given them by Post and the other foremen, there would have been much less injury, but when the heat became almost unbearable, many of the men got up and started running around, which naturally exposed more of them to the heat than if they had been lying down close to the ground.

In order to commemorate the value and sacrifice of these men, the Shoshone will build and monument the Fire Fighters Memorial Trail.

Starting at U. S. Highway No. 20 (the Cody-Yellowstone Highway), there will be a bronze plaque in a stone monument on which will be engraved the names of those who paid with their lives so that our forests may be green. A study in preliminary drawings is now being made of the stone monument, together with the landscaping around it. Alongside will be a large rustic sign telling briefly of the incident and outlining the historic points along the trail.

This sign will contain the following inscription:

SHOSHONE NATIONAL FOREST

BLACKWATER FIRE, AUGUST 20 - 24, 1937

> This marks the beginning of the fire fighters' memorial trail which follows Blackwater Creek 5 miles to the place of origin of the fire, and thence to other points of interest. This fire was controlled after burning over 1254 acres of forest. Fifteen fire fighters lost their lives and 38 others were injured when the fire was whipped up by a sudden gale on August 21. Signs and monuments mark the important locations along this trail, including the Fire Camps, the First Aid Station, Clayton Gulch where 8 men were killed, and the rocky knoll where Ranger Post gathered his crew to escape the fire.

The trail will be marked by distinctive trail markers at appropriate intervals, bearing the name of the trail.

A tentative wording of the signs along the trail will be as follows:

At Camp No. 1:

BLACKWATER FIRE
AUGUST 20-24-1937

> Fire camp was established here during the night of August 20, 1937. It was the base camp and was organized to feed and equip 500 men.
>
> 2 miles to Upper Camp.

At Camp No. 2:

BLACKWATER FIRE
AUGUST 20-24, 1937

The upper fire camp was established here by noon August 21, 1937. It was organized to feed and equip 250 men. From here the call for doctors, nurses, and medical supplies was sent by radio about 6:00 p.m. August 21.

2 miles to First Aid Station.

At the First Aid Station:

BLACKWATER FIRE
AUGUST 20-24-1937

At this station Dr. Robert R. Davis, CCC Surgeon, and assistants, gave first aid treatment to injured fire fighters during the night of August 21-22, 1937. This prompt first aid treatment saved many lives.

2 miles to Clayton Gulch.

A log framed sign will be erected at Clayton Gulch with the following inscription:

BLACKWATER FIRE
AUGUST 20-24-1937

CLAYTON GULCH

Ranger Clayton, Foreman Saban, Junior Technician Hale, and CCC Enrollees Rodgers, Griffith, Gerdes and Mayabb were trapped here, and Enrollee Bevens a short distance away, by the on-rushing flames. The back pack pumps which are a part of this pedestal were being used by the men in attacking the fire.

1 mile to Post Point.

At Post Point:

BLACKWATER FIRE
AUGUST 20-24-, 1937

POST POINT

Here, on the afternoon of August 21, 40 enrollees of CCC Company 1811 in charge of Ranger Post and Junior Forester Tyrrell, and 8 Bureau of Public Roads employees, including Foreman Davis and Fire Cooperator Sullivan, in charge, took refuge from the fire. Five men attempted to escape through the fire and four of them - Lea, Allen, Seelke, and Sherry - perished. Ranger Post and all of the 39 who remained with him received burns of varying severity, and 3 of these - Junior Forester Tyrrell and Enrollees Whitlock and Garza - died later.

It is also planned to plant a group of four or five foot Douglas fir trees around Clayton Gulch and Post Point. Lodgepole will undoubtedly come in on the burn in a solid stand and the fir will stand out distinctively for years to come.

YE EDITOR DISCOVERS

After reviewing the final reports of the Blackwater Fire, Mr. Silcox has assured Regional Forester Peck that the officers directly responsible for the control of the fire are in no degree held negligent. Parts of his letter follow:

"It is appropriate to give final expression to the position the Forest Service takes with reference to the management of this fire. Supervisor Sieker and District Ranger Fifield, as the officers directly responsible, might wonder if they were in any degree held delinquent. If so, they should free their minds completely of any such feeling."

"A number of things about the management of the fire are very gratifying indeed. For example, the alertness and aggressiveness of action in the early history of the work of the fire, and the prompt and adequate aid provided for the injured."

"While there can be no thought of minimizing the tragic aspects and we certainly want to overlook no chance to improve our suppression practice and the safety measures regularly observed, it is clear that no blame can attach to anyone in this instance. Fire suppression, while not a comparatively dangerous activity, is nevertheless attended by some risk. The Blackwater Fire, like those of 1910 in which I had a part, simply represented a rare combination of adverse circumstances, which no human agency could then be expected to forsee or control."

- - - - - - - - - - -

National Forest receipts totaled $1,200,691 for the quarter ending September 30, an increase of $227,617 over the same period last year. All Regions showed increases except R-1. Total receipts were as follows: R-1, $116,640; R-2, $150,550; R-3, $113,209; R-4, $123,656; R-5, $200,900; R-6, $290,562; R-7, $36,384; R-8, $121,199; R-9, $29,729; R-10, $17,862.

- - - - - - - - - - -

Fires in National Parks and Monuments from January 1 through September 30, 1937, were less than half the number reported in the corresponding period last year and the acreage burned was only 10 percent of the 1936 period total, according to a recent CCC press release. The total number of fires was 346, with a loss of 1,512 acres, as compared with 767 fires and 15,132 acres burned for the same period last year. According to Park officials, the work of CCC enrollees had much to do with the reduction in burned over acreage.

- - - - - - - - - - -

The magnolia has been voted the official tree of Mississippi by the school children of that State, according to a recent news release issued by the Mississippi Forest Service. Out of a total of 16,048 children participating in the voting, which was sponsored by the educational department of the Mississippi Forest Service and the State Department of Education, 9,036 voted for the magnolia, 4,755 for the pine, 1,479 for the dogwood, and 778 for the oak.

Outcome of the contest will be reported to the legislative session opening in January and it is anticipated proper legal recognition will be given to the selection of the magnolia as the official tree of the State.

- - - - - - - - - - -

Secretary Wallace has approved the establishment of a wildlife research unit at the University of Missouri under a cooperative agreement between the University, the State Conservation Commission, and the Biological Survey, according to a recent Department press release. Dr. Paul D. Dalke, leader of he Connecticut unit, is being transferred to take charge of the new work in Missouri. His work in Connecticut will be continued for the Survey by John Pearce, forest biologist, stationed at the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station.

- - - - - - - - - - -

Complete information on how to build a Nichols terrace, widely accepted as the most effective and practical terrace ever designed to prevent soil erosion on sloping farmlands in the Southeast, together with an explanation of its usefulness and adaptabilities, is given in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1790 now ready for distribution. The bulletin was written by Jerome J. Henry of the Department of Agriculture in collaboration with M. L. Nichols of the Soil Conservation Service, who originally designed the terrace.

- - - - - - - - - - -

Ellery A. Foster, formerly Chief of the Division of National Forest Planning and Establishment, has been appointed State Forester of Minnesota. Mr. Foster received his BSF degree from the University of Minnesota in 1928 and his MF degree from the University of Michigan in 1931. He served over nine years in the Forest Service, resigning on October 26, 1937.

- - - - - - - - - - -

Irwin T. Bode, chief conservationist of the Bureau of Biological Survey, was appointed director of the Missouri Conservation Commission recently. Director Bode takes over a new position created by voters of that State giving broader powers to wildlife policy and conservation activities.

- - - - - - - - - - -

OUR LAND USE POLICY

(Extracts from the President's Public Address on the evening of October 12, 1937)

"I have just visited much of the work that the National Government is doing to stop soil erosion, to save our forests, to prevent floods, to produce electric power for more general use, and to give people a chance to move from poor land on to better land by irrigating thousands of acres that need only water to provide an opportunity to make a good living.

"I saw bare and burned hillsides where only a few years ago great forests were growing. They are now being planted to young trees, not only to stop erosion but to provide a lumber supply for the future.

"I saw CCC boys and WPA workers building check dams and small ponds and terraces to raise the water table and make it possible for farms and villages to remain in safety where they now are. I saw the harnessing of the turbulent Missouri, muddy with the top soil of many States. And I saw barges on new channels carrying produce and freight athwart the Nation."* * *

"All of this work needs a more businesslike system of planning and greater foresight than we use today.

"That is why I recommended to the last session of the Congress the creation of seven planning regions in which local people will originate and co-ordinate recommendations as to work of this kind to be done in their particular regions."

1.9
F76Se

LIBRARY
Prairie States
Forestry Project

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
JAN 31 1951
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DEC 21 1937
Answered

SERVICE BULLETIN

REGION 1
REGION 2
REGION 3
REGION 4
REGION 5
REGION 6
REGION 7
REGION 8
REGION 9
REGION 10
A MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR
R.W.

Page 13

VOL. XXI NO. 23 DECEMBER 13 - 1937

A CHALLENGE

Not so long ago we were in the throes of a mighty depression. We still have with us many who are unemployed, and the recent recession indicates that the problem is by no means solved. We are still up against the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty. There has been burned into the national conscience however, a new concept of social values and responsibilities.

This in itself spells a better era for the democracy in which we live. Yet as a Nation we still have to undo much that has been done in the past. Some of us enjoy the fruits of a hard-earned victory, but there are many who do not. This is a challenge, particularly to all of us in the Forest Service.

Why particularly to us? Because forests are vital tools in the service of mankind and we, as foresters, must wield them. Because in one of our own forest communities 98 percent of the houses, of log or pole construction, have leaky roofs. Because 98 percent of them have no screens; only 1 in 10 have toilets. Because cash incomes are only $40 to $280 yearly, and 7 people out of every 10 are undernourished. Because only 30 percent of the children attend school, and 90 percent of all family heads are illiterate.

Because this forest community is but one of many in which similar conditions prevail in varying degrees. Because, except for industrial centers, our most serious social problems are now in forest regions from which future citizens will in large measure come. Because our whole forest problem is primarily a social one, with such wide ramifications and implications that we dare not - if we would - practice an economy of scarcity with respect to forests and forest resources.

Here, then, lies the challenge. And successfully to meet it we of the Forest Service must reexamine our responsibilities; reanalyze our opportunities; revitalize the forest movement in relation to human beings. We must rededicate ourselves to a broader public service. As trustees we must manage the Nation's forests so they may become tools - and better tools - in the service of mankind.

It is with this thought in mind that I extend to all of you my personal greetings and best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a very Happy New Year.

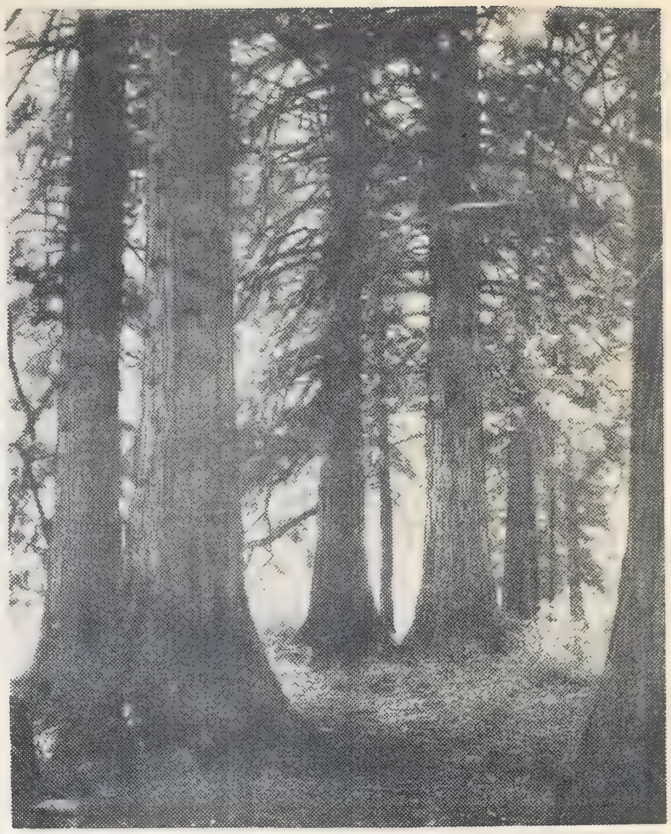
F. A. SILCOX

During 1937 remarkable progress has been made in the field of photography. The incisive dictates of fate, the fickle whims of chance and the fruits of applied judgment have never been more dramatically recorded, more rapidly reproduced or more avidly studied by a picture-loving public. Technical improvements in photographic equipment, transmission and reproduction have made us all ringside spectators in the arena of life.

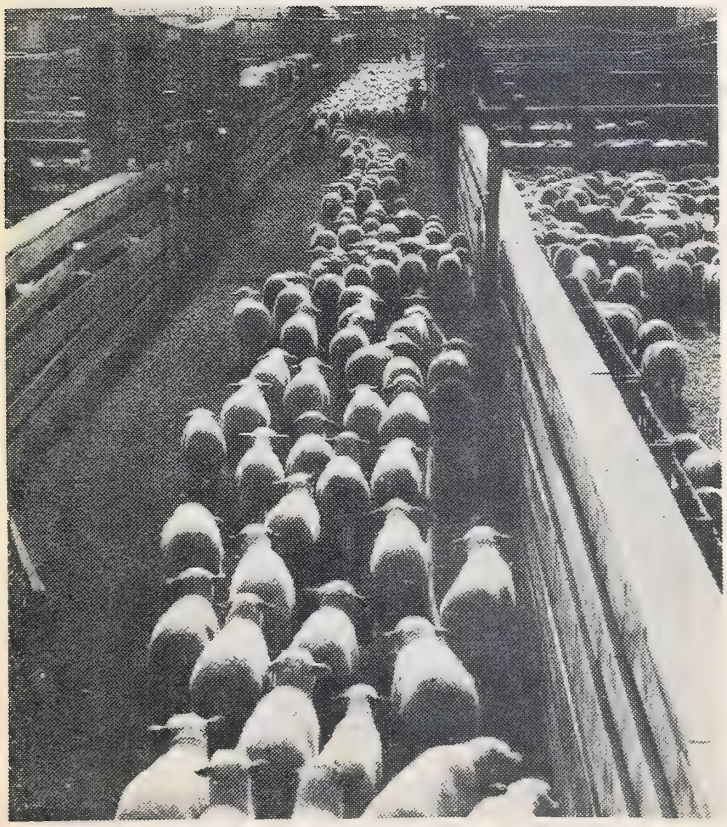
In the same spirit the Service Bulletin presents in this number a pictorial review of outstanding events - both pleasant and tragic, characteristic scenes and representative activities of the ten Regions and the Prairie States Forestry Project. Although space limitations prevent a greater selection of photographs and the duplicating process permitted cannot reproduce them with the best possible results, nevertheless it is hoped that the photographs on the following pages, which have been taken by Forest Service personnel during 1937 with the exception of those noted, will give us a clearer vision of the far-flung activities of the Forest Service and their relations to our national economy.

Ye Editor

Big Sand Lake, Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area, Lolo Forest



Memorial Grove of Cedar, Cabinet Forest, dedicated to Ranger Ernest B. Clark who lost his life in line of duty

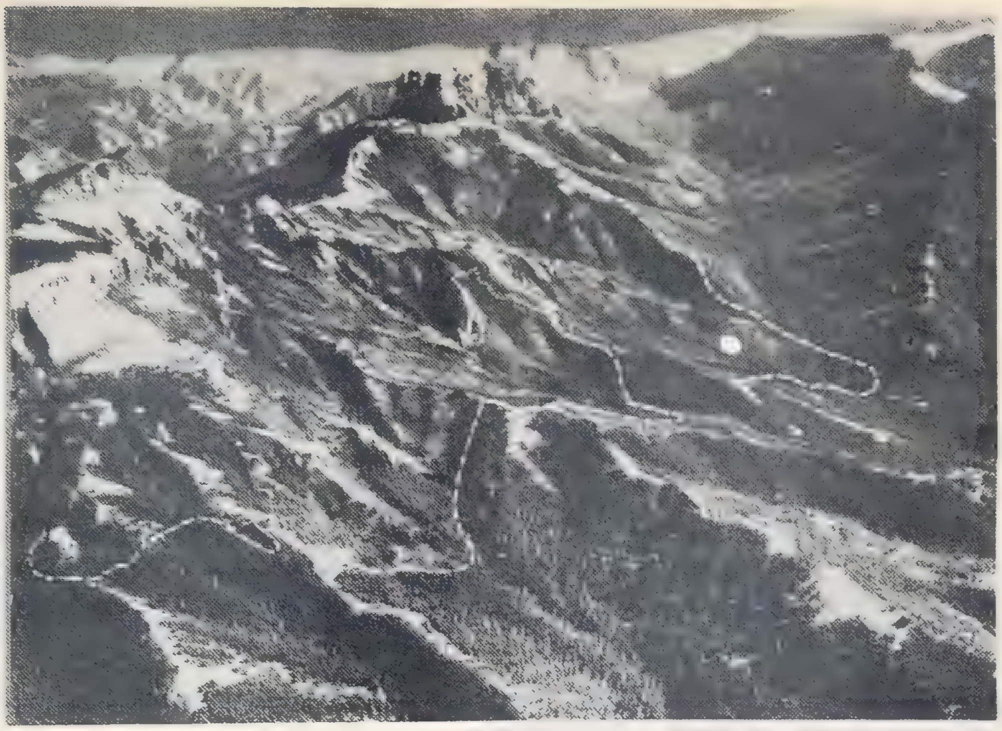


Sorting lambs in Missoula stockyards

Dirting down a few hot spots

Blackwater Fire August 20-24, 1937, Shoshone Forest, Wyoming, which cost the lives of fifteen fire fighters

Upper arrow - Post Point
Lower arrow - Clayton Gulch

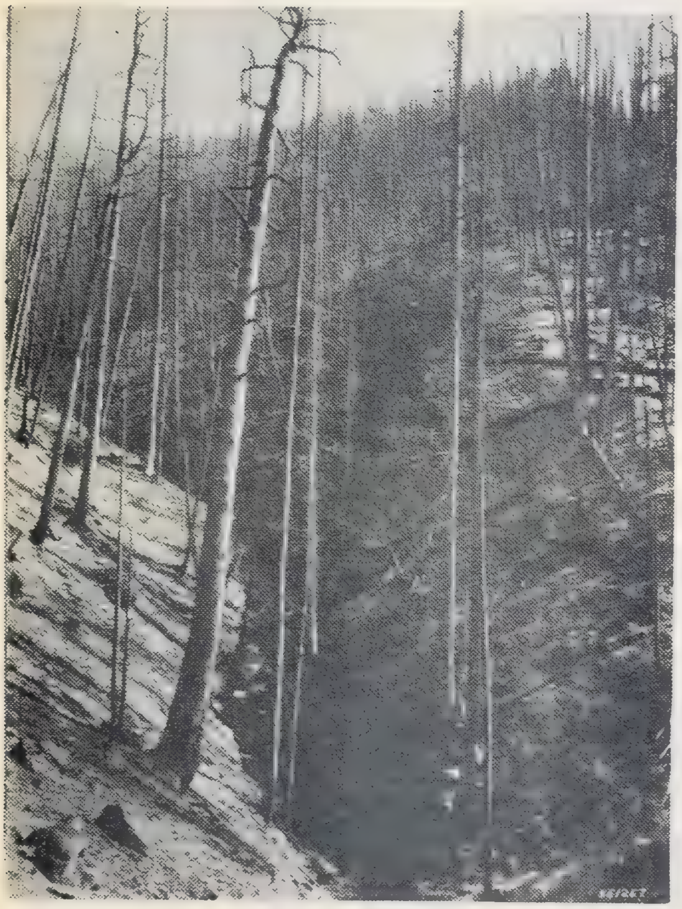


Cross view of burned area

......Line being worked before tragedy

-----Final control line

The fire at 4:15 p. m. August 21, 1937



Clayton Gulch where Ranger Clayton and crew of seven were trapped

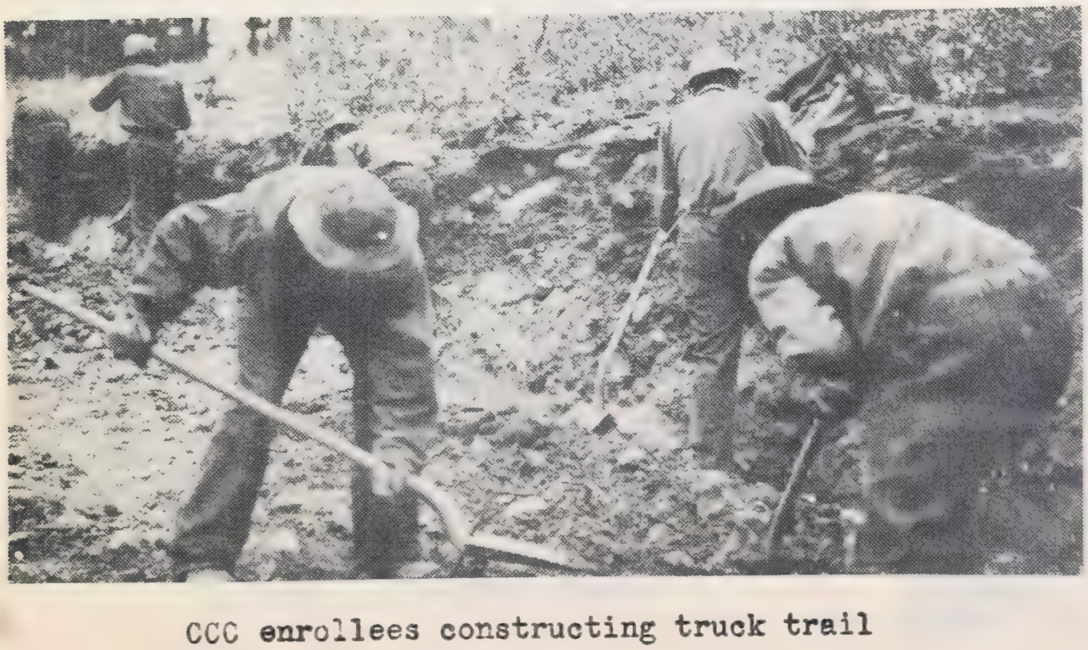
Post Point (in foreground) where crew of 40 men under Ranger Post sought refuge

Sunset on Lake Mary, Coconino Forest

Lookout, Diamond Point, Tonto Forest

Pack string

Monument erected
in Apache Forest
on peak named in
honor of John
Kerr, Assistant
Regional Forester
1910-1934 (1936)



CCC enrollees constructing truck trail

Stanley Lake looking south toward the boundary of the 200,000-acre Sawtooth Primitive Area, established October 12, 1937 (1935)

Radio-timed downhill ski race, Wasatch Forest

Set used in filming "She Met Him in Paris", Sawtooth Forest

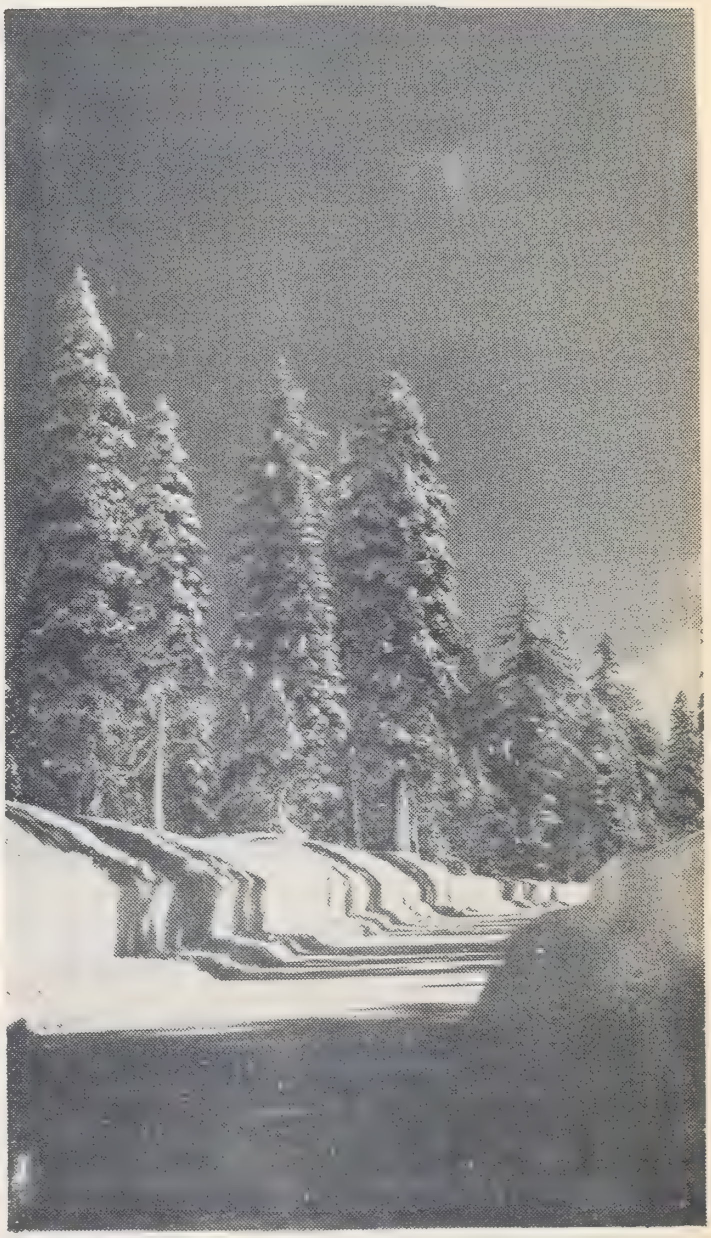
Young sparrowhawks, Teton Forest

CALIFORNIA REGION

Donner Lake, Tahoe Forest

Recreationists at Bucks Lake Lodge, Plumas Forest

Late May at the Bear Canyon Ranger Station, Angeles Forest



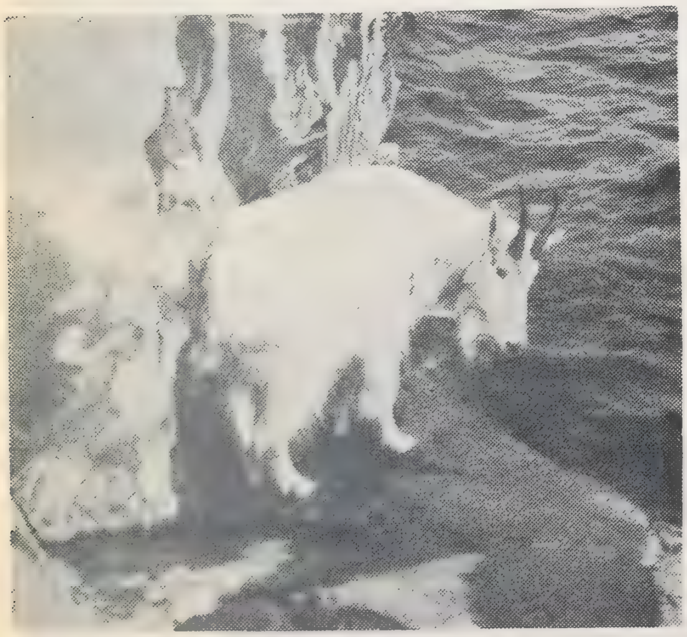
Christmas Trees

President Roosevelt dedicates Timberline Lodge, September 28, 1937

Northwestern Oregon's first serious 1937 fire

Timberline Lodge, Mount Hood Forest

Loading ponderosa pine, Malheur Forest

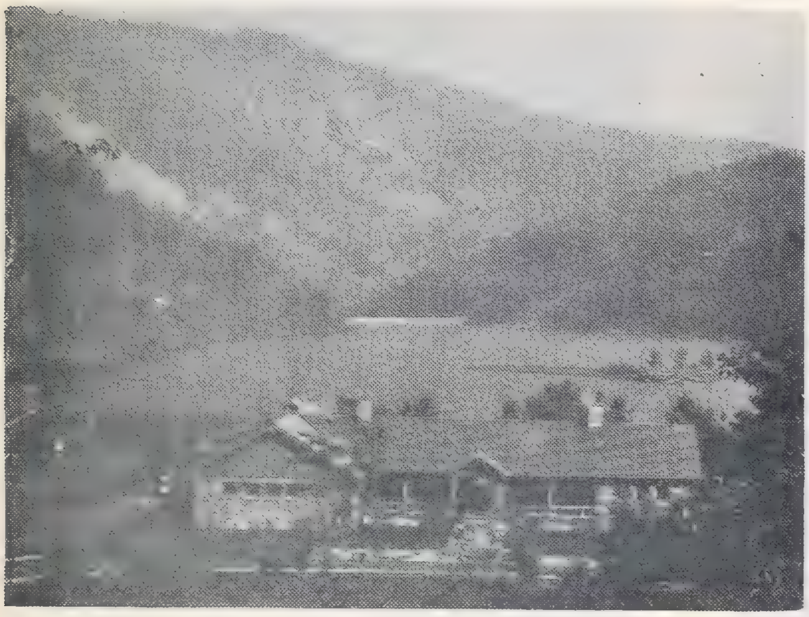


One of the estimated 1800 mountain goats on the Chelan Forest

From forest to industry via the Portland waterfront

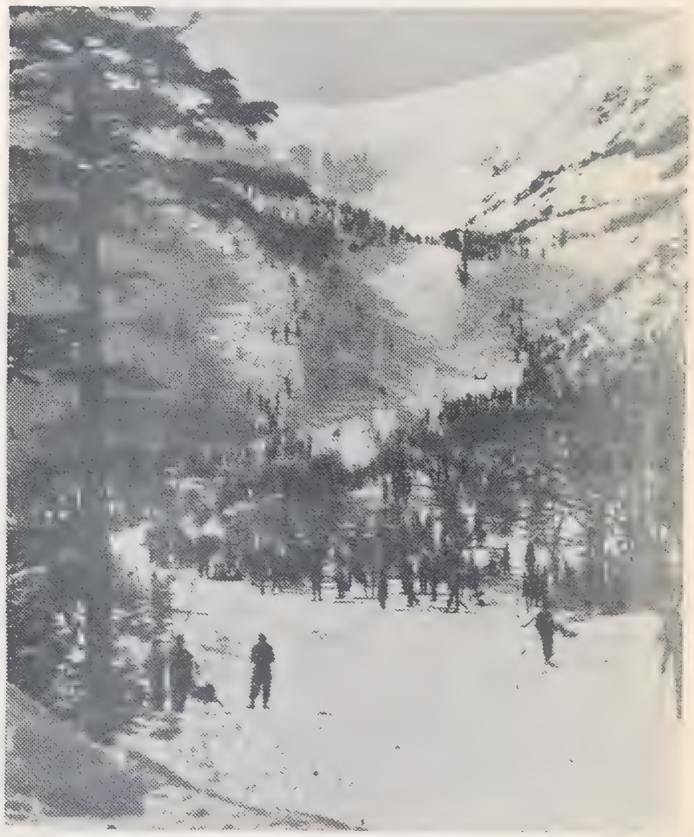
EASTERN REGION

Roadside stabilization, Cave Mtn. Lake Drive, Jefferson Forest (1936)



Sherando Lake Forest Camp, George Washington Forest (1936)

Hunter's luck, Allegheny Forest (1935)



Ski race, Lower Headwall, Tuckerman Ravine, White Mountain Forest

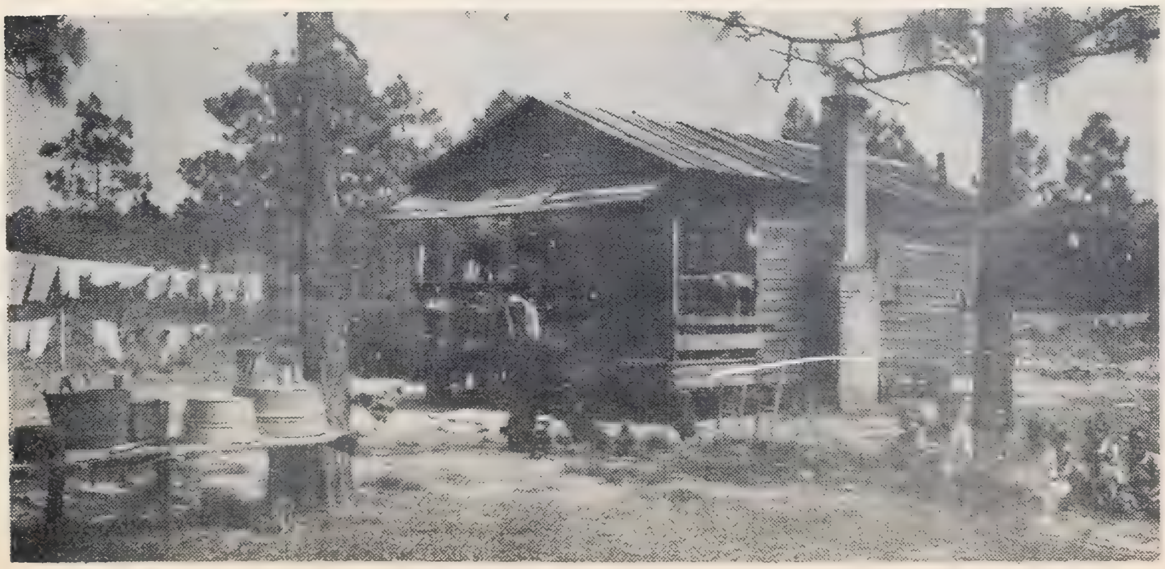
(left) Queen Sylvia VII and President Roosevelt at Mountain State Forest Festival, Monongahela Forest (1936); (center) typical 4-room house, Sublimity Forest Community, Cumberland Forest; (right) scaling hardwood logs, Green Mountain Forest (1934)

Sorting fish at rearing station preparatory to planting, Pisgah Forest

Byrnes Memorial Tower, Nantahala Forest

Cocoanut palm, Caribbean Forest

Trailer Camp, Beaver Dam Area, Cherokee Forest



Quarters of colored workers in the naval stores area, Florida

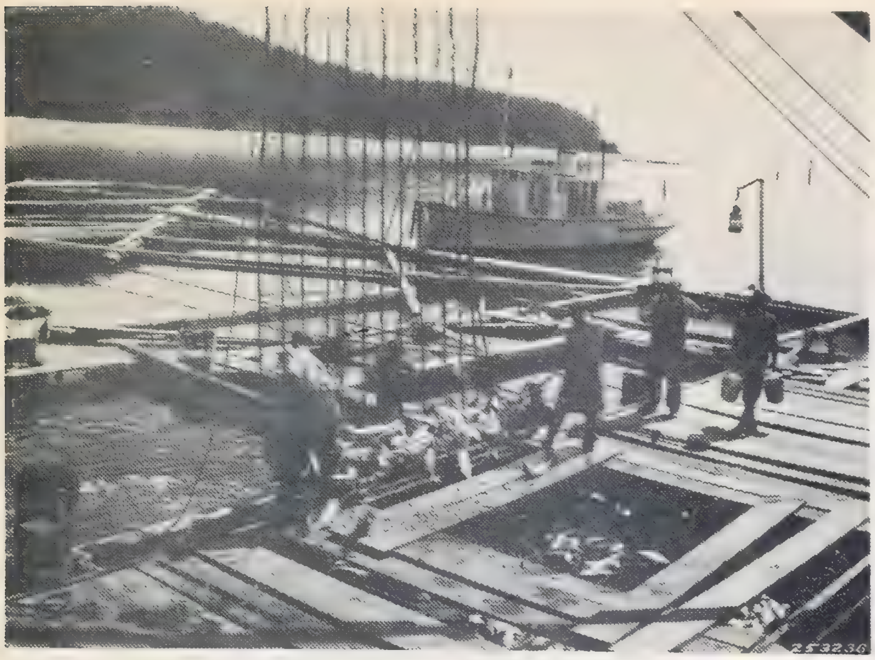
Game and stock watering pond, Hoosier Forest

R-9 continues to produce high quality timber

Lifting and packing red pine seedlings for R-9's extensive planting program (1929)

Nine-year old white and red pine plantation

One of the old "Iron Horses" that once operated over a forgotten network of logging railroads in the Lake States



Salmon industry, Alaska (1930)

Trapper and his catch of Alaska brown bear (1930)

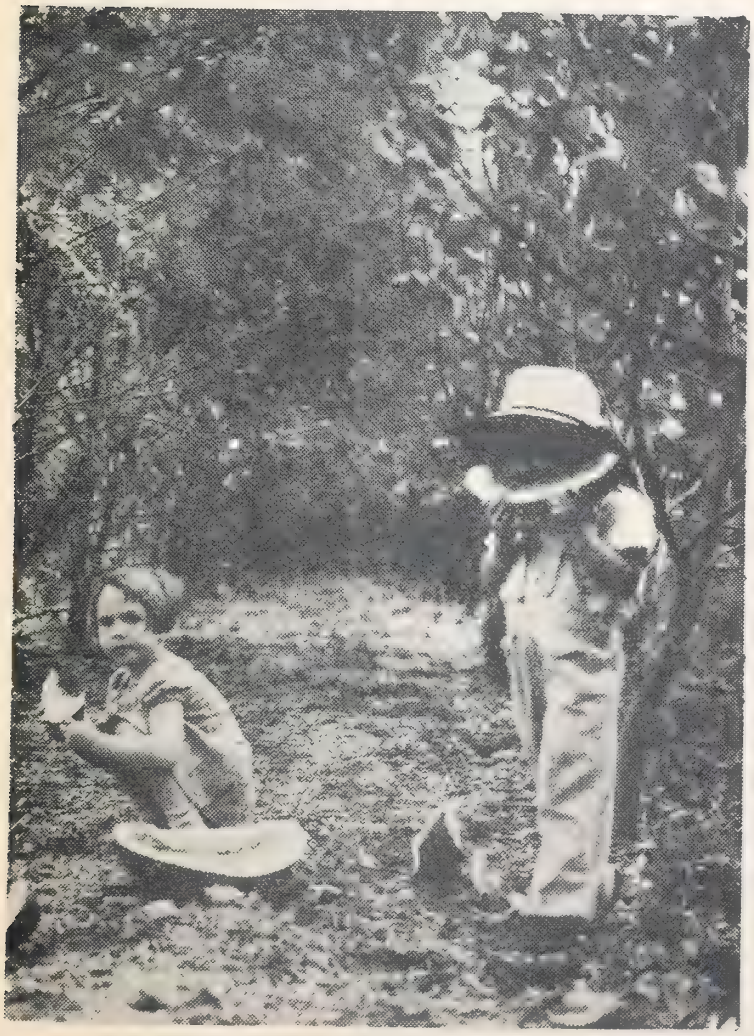
Scaling a raft of spruce sawlogs, Tongass Forest (1930)

Remains of community house and totem pole, Old Kasaan National Monument, Tongass Forest (1930)

Panning for gold, Tongass Forest (1930)

"A house built upon shifting sands"

Planting crew, Prairie States Forestry Project



Under the shade of a two-year shelterbelt, Oklahoma

A North Dakota farmer cultivating his share in the Forestry Project

Six species comprise this 1935 shelterbelt in Nebraska

1.9
F76W

LIBRARY
Prairie States
Forestry Project

LIBRARY
JAN ... 37

SERVICE BULLETIN

CONTENTS CONFIDENTIAL

> WE ARE COMING TO RECOGNIZE AS NEVER BEFORE THE RIGHT OF THE NATION TO GUARD ITS OWN FUTURE IN THE ESSENTIAL MATTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE PAST WE HAVE ADMITTED THE RIGHT OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO INJURE THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC FOR ITS OWN PRESENT PROFIT *** THE TIME HAS COME FOR A CHANGE AS A PEOPLE WE HAVE THE RIGHT AND THE DUTY **** TO PROTECT OURSELVES AND OUR CHILDREN AGAINST THE WASTEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES, WHETHER THAT WASTE IS CAUSED BY THE ACTUAL DESTRUCTION OF SUCH RESOURCES OR BY MAKING THEM IMPOSSIBLE OF DEVELOPMENT HEREAFTER
>
> Theodore Roosevelt

Vol. XXI No. 24 Washington, D. C. December 27, 1937

HERBERT A. SMITH, PIONEER LEADER IN CONSERVATION THOUGHT, RETIRES

By E. A. Sherman

The retirement of Herbert A. Smith, effective December 31, leaves a vacancy in the Forest Service impossible to fill. Even among our own people few realize the extent to which his ideas have been incorporated in the ideals of our organization. He never sought the spotlight, but for over a third of a century kept watchful care over the good conduct and repute of the Forest Service.

The Bureau of Forestry was established in the Department of Agriculture July 1, 1901. The appointment records of the Department show that on July 15, 1901, Herbert A. Smith was appointed an Expert in the Bureau at an annual salary of $1200. With the exception of a brief interlude of one period on account of illness, his employment was continuous from that time onward, his official title varying, but his actual duties usually being primarily editorial, until the date of his retirement. Upon reaching the retirement age of 70 a year ago his period of service was extended for a year by Executive Order, so that he might complete an assignment of importance.

The withdrawal of Herbert Smith from our organization, with the inexorable process of time, is a matter of general regret. The influence of his work remains and will be felt as long as the National Forest system endures. It is no figure of speech to say that in a very true sense he had been the keeper of the Forest Service's conscience, from its infancy to the present time. From the very beginning of the Bureau he served Mr. Pinchot in an advisory capacity. It is a matter of history that the annual reports of the Forester and Chief of the Bureau have been largely the product of his pen, beginning with the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and ending with the report for the fiscal year 1936. His work on these reports was most painstaking. Every statement of fact was carefully studied and verified, and every expression of policy and future plans thoughtfully considered in the light of the standards established for the administration of the National Forests at the time of their transfer to the Department of Agriculture February 1, 1905.

Those standards were given to the Forest Service in a letter dated February 1, 1905, signed by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and addressed to Forester Gifford Pinchot. It is not for the writer to determine in whose fertile brain such standards originated. It is most important to appreciate their wisdom and worth; and it is significant that during his entire official life they were accepted by Mr. Smith as embodying principles of administration binding upon the Forest Service.

Every sentence in that letter is weighted with the significance of a volume. For example: "All land is to be devoted to its most productive use for the permanent good of the whole people, and not for the temporary benefit of individuals or companies." Therein spoke the spirit of Theodore Roosevelt.

Also, "All the resources of the Forest Reserves are for use, and this use must be brought about in a thoroughly prompt and businesslike manner, under such restrictions only as will insure the permanence of these resources." Therein we have the inspiration of the Bureau's efficiency.

The letter admonishes the Forest Service: "See to it that the water, wood, and forage of the reserves are conserved and wisely used for the benefit of the homebuilder first of all, upon whom depends the best permanent use of lands and resources alike." Therein we have from the beginning the recognition of multiple use.

The human touch is expressed in the decision that "local questions will be decided upon local grounds"; and finally, we are told that "where conflicting interests must be reconciled the question will always be decided from the standpoint of the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run".

These were the keynotes of the 1905 model of New Deal, providing for an administration of the National Forests on a high plane of public service, which administration has for 32 years commanded the respect and confidence of our nation.

During all this period Herbert Smith was always watchful, to the end that the regulations and instructions issued by the administrative offices for the guidance of our personnel have squared with the standards which were given us to follow. Only to a limited extent from time to time have his duties been administrative, but always the conclusions of his spendidly trained mind have been helpful to each succeeding Chief of the Forest Service in arriving at administrative decisions. In Service conferences he carried the banner of reason rather than persuasion. He always sought for light that understanding might naturally follow. His contributions, even to policies affecting the field, were very substantial. This is all the more remarkable considering his lack of actual field experience.

To those who worked with him he was always tolerant and cooperative; to those who worked under him he was considerate and appreciative. By all of us he will be missed. For all of us I express our appreciation; from all of us I extend good wishes. May his afternoon of life be long and pleasant, his setting sun be one of peace and radiance.

THE VIEW FROM THE HILLTOP

By E. L. Perry, Prairie States Forestry Project

Back in the old days of the Forest Service when a Forest Ranger was pretty much both captain and crew on a ranger district, I sometimes got so wound up in the petty details of administration that it seemed to me the job had degenerated into one of repairing broken tools, cussing out tin-pot sawmill operators, and counting sheep in at the forest boundary. Forestry became a shadowy something hidden behind a thick wall of necessity for doing a multitude of daily tasks; I was no longer steward of a property, but merely a handy man about the premises. Many were the times that I would certainly have chucked the whole thing overboard had I not early learned a remedy for the ailment.

Always when I had reached this sort of mental impasse I would go up on my lookout mountain, and by the time I had climbed to the top of the tower, everything was in its proper perspective again. Here below me was my quarter of a million acres of responsibility, with problems so numerous, so vast, and so unscratched that the broken shovel handles down at the station and the slightly-too-high stumps on the timber sale area shrank to microscopic proportions as part of my job. I have written a whole new work plan in the solitude of a lookout cabin, and most of the ideas of any importance that I have ever had have come when I have resolutely divested my mind of the cares of the daily grind and allowed it to roll out and beyond the immediate horizon.

Our Project offers a broader field for wide-range thinking than any I have ever known, and despite the fact that we are harried by the devils of hand-to-mouth existence, inadequate facilities, and the difficulties inherent in starting a revolutionary enterprise, so that the day seems all too short for the solving of its own pressing problems, it will pay all of us occasionally to withdraw to a mental mountain top and look out over the cloud of dust of our own making into the clear air beyond. Brethren, it's glorious up there. You can look down a long vista of years of rapidly expanding forestry development, and at the end see an entirely man-made farm woodland stretching limitlessly in every direction - the most stupendous forestry enterprise ever undertaken in the history of the world.

You can visualize a permanently prosperous farming region where men once looked fearfully forward to the coming of the desert; you can see uncounted thousands of farmers who can no longer visualize a crop being blown out of the ground or burned up by an August blast, and an equal number of thousands of farm women who can only dimly remember the days when the "black blizzards" made life all but unbearable. Out there religiously tended shelterbelts, windbreaks, and woodlots are as much a part of the farm economy as sowing and reaping; steep slopes are dedicated to woods, gullies have long since been healed by a judicious use of shrubs and trees, and rivers have been chained to their normal courses through the art of the forester. A fine people have been liberated from bondage, and the lifeblood of a nation made secure.

All of these things you can see with the material eye and much more that is comprehended only by the heart. And it is a magnificent spectacle. It will pay you to look at it. The current year's planting program, for all its sweat and turmoil, will click into its place as one tiny block in a grand mosaic, millions of acres wide and decades of time in length, and the illuminating thought will come to you that the true stalwarts in this work are those with the vision and ability to keep clear the path to the ultimate goal. - From Plains Forester

MORE ABOUT TREE RINGS AND WEATHER

By Arthur Koehler, Forest Products Laboratory

In a summary of a paper by Davis and Sampson appearing in the Service Bulletin for October 4, there is a sentence which I would not question for accuracy but which may mislead one into thinking that there is no correlation between tree growth and precipitation if he does not read carefully. It says in regard to a study of ponderosa pine in California, "The results have not indicated any significant association between annual precipitation and annual radial growth". It is the first "annual" that must not be overlooked. By and large, one would not expect any close correlation between the total annual precipitation and tree growth, in view of the large amount of run-off or seepage that occurs in certain seasons in almost any part of the country. Correlation can exist only with respect to that precipitation which critically affects tree growth and then only if no other more dominating factor enters. Fall and winter precipitations, unless they critically affect the available soil moisture during the growing season, can cause no appreciable fluctuations in annual ring widths. Even fluctuations in spring precipitation in regions where the soil has an abundance of moisture every spring cannot affect growth appreciably unless surplus moisture is carried over to summer in places where summer soil moisture is not always sufficient for maximum growth. It is only with respect to the precipitation which critically affects soil moisture during the growing season that any correlation is to be looked for. Correlation should exist in many cases because it is becoming recognized more and more that available soil moisture is the most influential generally applicable factor affecting tree growth. In one locality that may be winter precipitation, in another spring rains, but most often it probably is the summer rainfall that counts. Thus, Lodewick while engaged by the Laboratory in studying longleaf pine in Florida, found no agreement between annual precipitation and ring width, nor did the springwood fluctuate much with spring rainfall, but the summerwood varied almost in direct proportion to summer precipitation.

Therefore, in attempting to correlate precipitation with ring width, certain objectives must be kept in view. Do we want to know if and how the total annual precipitation affects ring width? If so, that is one thing. Or do we want to know which season or period gives the best correlation between ring width and precipitation? If so, that is another matter.

The object of most of the work in tree rings and weather has been either to determine what the weather has been before weather records were kept or to predict through cyclic variations what the weather may be like in the future. Such work can relate only to that part of the annual weather variation which produces variations in tree growth and not to complete annual fluctuations, unless it can be shown from weather records that there is a connection between the two in any given locality.

More work should be done along this line in different parts of the country. To develop proper methods information is needed on (1) what species, (2) what habitat for that species, and (3) what height in the tree gives the best correlation between weather and growth in a given locality.

SPECIAL STUDENT TRAINING

By C. D. Simpson, Coeur D'Alene

The Coeur d'Alene Forest employed 27 forest school students during the past season. They were used in almost every capacity from flunky in a kitchen to scaler and campboss. Eight forest schools were represented.

In view of the fact that some of these men had been on one line of work or had not had much opportunity to get acquainted with white pine timber and with our utilization and timber management activities, it was decided to make a special effort to broaden their experience by a two-day show-me trip.

Accordingly, 20 of these men were assembled at the Deception Creek Experimental Forest on September 7 and spent most of the day observing the cutting methods, hemlock disposal, thinning plots, natural area, weather station, fire-danger rating, and other features there. Entomologist Evenden showed them white pine beetles and their work and discussed methods of beetle control right out in the woods with them. Neal Nelson, Pathologist, showed them the Burnt Cabin blister rust infection on white pine and on Ribes, and discussed Ribes eradication and the details of blister rust work. Everyone, but especially the lookouts who had been batching, appreciated the logging camp supper awaiting them at the Forest Service brush camp on Iron Creek.

The following day was spent in seeing the different parts of the Ohio Match logging and railroad operation, where about 22 cars of logs were being loaded daily. Of outstanding interest to the boys was the "jammer" which handled this entire loading job and the "jigger", a cat with an endless-cable device for making up trails of logs in the chute for movement to the landing by tractors. Timber marking, slash disposal, scaling, and other sale activities were inspected. Slashed and broadcast-burned areas and hemlock-disposal work in Class B stands were viewed.

At this point it was decided that the time was ripe for setting off a 136-acre broadcast slashing area, and it was possible to use most of the students to assist with this burning. They put in two, at times strenuous, night shifts on this job and were afforded an excellent opportunity to see what fire will do and yet how it can be handled. This was better fire training than they could have got on any Class C fire, and it was plenty hot. For many of them, it was the only smoke they had got in their eyes and nostrils since guard training.

The gathering together of these students with the Rangers and overhead not only gave them additional information to take home, but also sent them off with a feeling that we were interested in them, and that they were not just another cog at the tail end of the crew.

SECONDING THE MOTION

By Seth Jackson, Chequamegon

The November 1 issue of the Service Bulletin contained an article by E. W. Tinker which I found very interesting. ("The National Forests as Employment Reservoirs.")

That others besides foresters are thinking along those lines is attested by a recent conversation I had with one of the local residents adjoining Mineral Lake Ranger District. This man had an idea somewhat similar to Mr. Tinker's, stating that he thought the Government should do its own logging, perhaps utilizing abandoned CCC and Nira camps to house the men and their families. He mentioned that this would definitely help in solving the acute local relief problems in these communities where the lumbering industries have passed through leaving a stranded population with almost no means of livelihood, and even suggested using the younger men for doing the actual logging and the older for slash disposal.

At present we are trying to lessen unemployment here by granting timber sales judiciously chosen as to area, so as to accomplish desirable silvicultural objectives at the same time that we satisfy the unprecedented number of sales applicants. That the cutting down of direct relief and the reduction of emergency programs are throwing an added responsibility for the social and economic welfare of these people within our boundaries is proved on my own district by the fact that during last month we had almost twice as many timber sales as during the entire calendar year of 1936.

Consequently, I, for one, should like to see tried an experiment such as Mr. Tinker visualizes. If properly handled and supervised and done on a large enough scale, it seems to me the Forest Service should at least break even financially. If occasionally it should not, at least the Government would be getting a return on money expended for relief and not only the forests, but, more important than that, the people of the forest regions would be in a better and more hopeful condition.

MORE ON "THE NATIONAL FORESTS AS EMPLOYMENT RESERVOIRS"

The following note was received by E. W. Tinker from E. L. Perry, Prairie States Forestry Project:

"That was a good idea of yours in the Service Bulletin. Trouble is we have been confusing good forest management with say good silviculture. The two are by no means necessarily synonymous. Good silviculture may dictate that a forest be cut over in 20 years when the normal rotation is 100 years; good management from the sociological angle (and that's the only angle that justifies forestry at all) would demand that the cut be spread evenly over the rotation period. Sustained yield should be so contrived as to serve sustained human employment.

"I often think of those little sawmills in Northern France; as much a fixture as the village church, and the forest so regulated as to keep them running year in and year out. Human dependence rather than the niceties of forest management is the ruling consideration.

"I look forward to the time when the productivity of a National Forest will be stated in terms of man months of earned livelihood rather than B.F. of timber or animal months of grazing."

SHADES OF HENRY FORD

By C. L. Forsling, Washington

The Washington Post of November 13 carries an item to the effect that two cows are being placed in the Washington Zoo so that children of the present and future may know where milk comes from. And just to think I had to milk seven of the brutes morning and night to earn my way through school!

The Staff Meeting Minutes for Region Two, dated October 28, 1937, carry a story of similar and equal interest. Time was when to get a job as a Ranger with the Forest Service, you had to know how to catch, bridle, saddle, pack, ride and tend a horse. I remember how much attention the examiner paid to this when I took the Ranger examination in Ephraim, Utah, in 1914 (I was later rejected on account of age), and how little emphasis such things as technical range or forest management matter received. But saddling a horse came easy to me because I'd been at it since I used to have to stand the horse in a ditch while I maneuvered the saddle into place from the ditch bank.

The Region Two item states as follows: "-- a number of horses were secured from Fort Meade for the training camp, and Ranger France is at the camp now and is teaching the trainees how to ride, pack, and handle a horse."

YE EDITOR DISCOVERS

Minerals totaling in value $722,222,000 have been produced in Alaska since 1880, the earliest year for which records are available, according to Governor John W. Troy in his annual report to Secretary of the Interior Ickes. The value of minerals produced in Alaska is more than 100 times what the United States paid for the Territory ($7,200,000).

Minerals are only a part of the picture, Governor Troy's report indicates. Topping the export list is canned salmon, of which $45,386,512 worth was shipped to the United States in the fiscal year 1937, a gain of 62 percent in quantity and 70 percent in value over the preceding year.

Commerce between the United States and Alaska, including all imports and exports for the year, amounted to $114,923,169, an increase of $23,162,815 over last year. Exports amounted to $76,448,062, all of which were shipped to the United States.

Travel activity increased during the fiscal year; 12 freighters and 25 passenger ships carried an approximate total of 72,734 passengers, as compared with 63,208 the previous year.

Aviation is becoming one of the principal methods of transportation in Alaska, the Governor's report indicated. While the first air service began operations about 16 years ago, records have been kept only during the past 10 years, during which time uncompleted figures show 89,068 passengers have been carried and 10,113,932 pounds of freight and mail.

- - - -

At its meeting on December 16, the National Forest Reservation Commission approved for purchase for National Forest purposes a total of 89,010 acres of land, at a cost of $281,330.18. The land to be purchased is distributed among 24 National Forests and Purchase Units, located largely in eastern, southern, and north central States.

The Commission also approved an additional purchase of 20,985 acres containing 262 million board feet of ponderosa pine within the boundaries of the Ochoco National Forest in Oregon, at a price of $288,000. (Some interesting features of this purchase will be described in a forthcoming issue of the Bulletin.)

Purchases of 1,880 acres of land in the Arrow Rock reservoir area in Idaho and 2,654 acres in the Provo Unit and Unita National Forest in Utah were also authorized.

Approval was given to a number of land exchange cases, including acquisition of 81,604 acres through exchange with the State of Michigan.

The recommendation was approved for a revision of the boundary of the Choctawhatchee National Forest in Florida, eliminating 9,710 acres and adding 13,600 acres, increasing the gross area of the Forest to 371,938 acres.

- - - -

A program providing for the operation of 1500 Civilian Conservation Corps camps during the January, February, March quarter of the current fiscal year has been approved by Robert Fechner, Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps. As 1604 CCC camps are now in operation throughout the country, 104 camps will be closed prior to January 1, 1938. Thirty seven of the camps to be closed are located on National Forests. The others are located as follows: Oregon and California Land Grant, 1; State Forest, 15; Private Forest, 5; Drainage, 3; Soil Conservation Service, 14; National Park, 2; State Park, 24, and Army, 3. Preliminary estimates indicate that approximately 32,000 men will be needed to bring the enrolled strength of the CCC to 280,000, the maximum strength to be carried during the January quarter.

- - - -

Beginning January 3, the National Farm and Home Hour will go on a coast-to-coast network and the Western Farm and Home Hour will be reduced to a 15-minute program. This will bring the Chicago presentation of "Uncle Sam's Forest Rangers" to the west coast, eliminating the San Francisco presentation.

Mr. Wallace Kadderly, Western Representative of the Department Radio Service, has been transferred to Washington and will be succeeded by Cy Briggs.

The National Farm and Home Hour will reach the West at 9:30 to 10:30 a.m. Pacific time, with the Ranger program coming on at 10 o'clock Friday mornings.

- - - -

Bertha E. Adams, who before her retirement from the Service was in charge of the stenographic section of the Washington Office, has offered to send each month to some Forest Officer located at a lonely and remote station a copy of the "Reader's Digest". The Editor will be glad to know of anyone who would like to receive this copy. If too many applications are received we will have to "draw from the hat".

ARTICLES BY MEMBERS OF FOREST SERVICE APPEARING IN OUTSIDE PUBLICATIONS

KIRCHER, JOSEPH C. Keep fire out and give the pines a chance. Naval Stores Review 27(30): 14. October 23, 1937.

KIRCHER, JOSEPH C. Naval stores conservation program for 1938 approved by Secretary of agriculture. Naval Stores Review 27(30): 8. October 23, 1937.

KNEIPP, L. F. Primitive areas. (Condensed from Radio address). Conservation 3(5): 26-27. Sept.-Oct. 1937.

LIEFELD, T. A. Does rain wash gum out of turpentine cups? Naval Stores Review 47(29): 8. October 16, 1937.

NORCROSS, THEODORE W. Earth dams and roads in the national forests. (In National research council. Highway research board. Proceedings, 16th annual meeting, 1936. Washington, 1937. p. 277-281).

REYNOLDS, R. V. Sufficiency of state lumber supply, 1934; by R. V. Reynolds and A. H. Pierson. maps. American Lumberman (3111): 60. October 23, 1937.

SILCOX, F. A. Our adventure in conservation. The CCC. Atlantic 160(6):714-722.

TIEMANN, HARRY D. How heavy black walnut timbers were successfully kiln-dried without damage or distortion. figs. Wood Products 43(10): 22-23. October 1937.

ADDITION TO CCC FIELD CLOTHES

By Jno. D. Guthrie, Washington

On November 18, 1937, an amendment to the Specifications for Field Clothes for the CCC Supervisory Personnel was sent out. It reads:

"CCC Field Clothes Specifications of December 1, 1935 are hereby amended by the addition of the following under IV - COATS, near top p. 3, as an optional overcoat:

f. Eskimo Parka - "Tapatco" brand. Forestry green finely-woven cotton waterproofed gaberdine, full lined with solid dark green (or gay plaid) all-wool, very light blanket flannel; zipper front, 2 slash pockets, elastic inner web-cuffs; garment is roomy coming down over hips, very light weight (3 lbs.) but exceptionally warm; three sizes -- small, medium, and large. Comes in 2 styles -- with zipper detachable lined hood $8.15, or attached hood $7.90. Very serviceable for zero weather, very light and practical for walking or driving. Manufactured by the American Pad & Textile Co., makers of the Kapok Sleeping Pockets, adopted by the U. S. Forest Service. Obtainable only from the Company's three offices at Greenfield, Ohio; 3 State Street, New York City; and 845 Bellevue Avenue N., Seattle, Washington."

Since this went out, the Company has quoted lower prices, for the two styles of Parkas as follows: $7.35 and $6.80, f.o.b. the factory.